BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. **BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1840.** 3,217.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sept. 28, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, is ready for delivery to Subscribers. A few Copies are for Sale, and to be had at this Office, 2 Rupees per Copy.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly*. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Bombay, 28th September 1840

NOTIFICATION.

THE Superintendent of the Indian Navy will receive Tenders for the conveyance to China of three Officers and fifty three Privates more or less. The Officers to be each furnished with a Cabin, and the space for the men between decks to be measured and approved by the Agent for Transports. Provisions and Water will be put on Board by Government. The Tenders are to specify the rate per man of each grade, and the time of departure to be stated.

By order

FRED. G. BONE,
for Assist. Supt. I. N.

Supt's. Office, Bombay
21st Nov. 1840.

NOTICE.—In order to remove the inconvenience and annoyance experienced by Travellers proceeding overland to and from India, arising from the uncertainty on the part of the public of the right of Messrs. HILL AND Co. to exact fees for the accommodation afforded to travellers in the station houses between Cairo and Suez, the Committee of the Bombay Steam Fund publish the following resolution for the information of parties who may have occasion to avail themselves of the accommodation afforded by the Bungalows.

It having formed part of Messrs. HILL AND Co's contract with the Steam Committee for building the Bungalows that the Houses when finished should be placed solely in their charge.

Resolved 1st. That Messrs. HILL & Co. as a remuneration for taking care of the Houses and keeping up Servants, furniture &c. be authorised to levy a fee of £1. on each traveller (proceeding overland between Europe and India) making use of the station Houses, and ten shillings each for European Servants and Children under ten years of age. Such amount being understood to be for accommodation only exclusive of any charges for supplies, water, &c.

2d. That the above resolution be published in the Newspapers of this Presidency, and copies forwarded to Egypt for the purpose of being affixed in some conspicuous part of each of the station houses.

By order of the Bombay Steam Fund Committee.

J. SMITH,—*Secretary.*

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1840.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)..	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do. do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto do.	do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhd. at.....	,,	300
Quarter Casks.....	,,	150
In quart Bottles per dozen.....	,,	18

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 28th Sept. 1840. (*)

NOTICE.

ANY Gentleman requiring an European proficient Clerk, and of unimpeachable character for Scind or elsewhere, apply to FRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE, Forbes Street, No. 6.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. H. F. OWEN AND Co.—A few Casks of Ainsly's Pale Ale and Porter at Rs. 65 per Hhd.

Bombay, 28th Sept. 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, chattels, right credits and immoveable Estate which were of CHOWACAREN MUCKEE, late of Tellecherry Mahomedan Merchant deceased, at the time of his decease within the Jurisdiction of this Honorable Court, may be granted to CHOWACARA KELOTE COONJEE AMEED Mahomedan Inhabitant of Bombay, with the will of the said CHOWACAREN MUCKEE deceased annexed, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 24th day of September 1840.

(*) ACTON S. AYRTON,—*Proctor.*

જાહેર ખબર*

શ્રી. યુમ્બઇની. જુડીકેટરની. શ્રી પરીમ. કોરટ મે. શ્રી. માલયેરીવાલા. મરનાર. માપલા. વેપારી. યુમાકારેણ. મકી. કે. જે. મરતી વેલાઈ. મરનેની. નામદાર. કોરટના. ટલુકા મેાફતે. અને ફ. ઉપર. કહેલા. મરનાર. યુમાકારેણ. મકીનું. વશીયતનાંયું. કરેલું છે. તેણે. માલ. તથા. રૂક. તથા. ઉઘરાની. તથા. થાવર. મીલકતનું. વકીલાત નાંયુ. લેવાશાટ. શ્રી. યુમ્બઇવાલા. માપલા. યુમાકારા. કીલેાટ. કુંજ. આંગેાદે. મરજ. કરીછે. જે. મણે. મલે. વારાતે. જેકોઇ. ફ. ખાખત મે. ઇલા કો. રાખતા હેાઈ. તેણાંવેાને. મા. લખે માથી. જાહેર. થાઈ* તારીખ. ૨૪ મી. સપટેમ્બર. ૧૮૪૦ આકટન. ફિરા. મારટન. —વકીલ*

اشتهار

سوپریم کورٹ

تلچیري ولا متوفي ماپلا

چواکارن مکي جومونے کے وقت اس نامدار کورٹ کے تعلقے مین تھا اور اس متوفي چواکارن مکي نے اپنا وصیت نامہ کیا هی اس کي مال ملک اور اوگهراني وغیرہ کا اختیار اور وکالت نامہ لینے کے لیے منیبي والے تاجر ماپلا چواکارا کیلوت کوٹیجي اعود نے عرض کی هي اس واسطے جولوگ اس باب مین علاقہ رکھتے هون ان کو معلوم هووے

تاریخ ۲۴ سپتمبر ۱۸۴۰

ایکتنگ ایس آرٹن

وکیل

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next the 30th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will Sell at their Room "*on account of the concerned without reserve,*" a quantity of Woollen Broadcloth of various colors well suited for Servants Clothes and other purposes. Also a Bale of Ticking and a variety of Piece Goods.

SALE OF PRINTS AND BOOKS.

ABOUT 300 Lots of the above remaining unsold on Saturday last will be sold this day at 12 A. M. by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. at their Rooms.

FOR SALE.

A Thorough bred English Fox Hound, Price Rupees 50. Apply to MERWANJEE PESTONJEE, at Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND Co.

Rampart Row, 28th Sept. 1840.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

	1st Cabin,	2d Cabin,
Alexandria to Malta.....	£12	£8
Malta to Gibraltar.....	13	8 10
Gibraltar to England.....	20	14

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as possible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 150lbs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood, iron*, or *tin* only, and without any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX
A. ANDERSON,
F. CARLETON. } *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840. (*)

THE WEATHER.

SURAT.—A succession of mild showers fell in the Purgunnahs of this Zillah, during the week preceding the 12th Instant, owing to which the Jooara Cotton and other Zeraet Crops, were said to be in a flourishing state—this seasonable change in the weather had also served to revive the rice Crops, though a further supply of rain was stated to be wanted to place them beyond a chance of failure.

BROACH.—Rain also fell in every part of this Subdivision during the week ending the 8th Instant, by which every description of Cultivation was revived, though a further supply was required for the rice Crops. It was also stated, that the sowing of the Seealoo Crops was in progress.

KAIRA.—The report from this Zillah mentions, that rain fell throughout the whole of it, in more or lesst quantity, from the 3d to the 6th of this month, and that new life was given to every kind of Cultivation. The market price of grain had fallen again to a reasonable rate, and 4,670 beegas had been added to the Cultivation of Tobacco between the 1st and 8th Instant.

AHMEDABAD.—There was rain also in most parts of this Collectorate during the week preceding the 9th of this month, which had the effect of restoring confidence, and gave promise of better Crops than was before anticipated, the quantity however, was not sufficient to ensure a good harvest, and those rice fields which are solely dependent on the rain, it was feared, would be wholly unproductive: the price of grain here also had considerably fallen during the week reported on. No accounts had been received form the Gogo Purgunnah, but had been received from the Gogo Purgunnah, but as the accounts were good from the neighbouring district of Dundooka it was supposed that the weather was equally favorable there likewise.

RUTNAGHERE.—There was a plentiful fall in the Viziadroog, Rutnagherie and Unjunwell Talookas of this Zillah, during the week ending the 7th of this month, and in the Malwun and Severndroog districts the showers were few but beneficial. The report further stated that the Crops every where continued to wear a promising appearance.

TANNAH.—The report from this Collectorate is for the week ending the 11th Instant, and mentions the accounts from the different districts were more favorable during the period than they had been for some time previous; rain is stated to have fallen throughout the Zillah, and in one place it was complained of as being too heavy, but no injury to the Crops had occurred.

SHOLAPOOR.—There were only two Purgunnahs in this Collectorate in which no rain fell between the 1st and 8th of this month; in all the others there was a moderate fall, which did not, however, extend to the whole of the villages comprised in them. The sowing of the Rubbee Crops was said to be in progress in four Purgunnahs, and in the remaining four, the sowing of the Kurreef had not been commenced.

POONA.—The report from this Zillah, which is for the week ending the 19th Instant, mentions that

rain to a considerable extent fell during that period throughout the Mawal Purgunnah, and in the Villages bordering on the hills in the Purgunnahs of Sewnere, Poorundhur and Havaily, as also in the country immediately around the City of Poona, but that the accounts continued to be unfavourable from most of the other parts of the Collectorate. In some places the withered Crops had been cut down to make room for the Rubbee, while in others, the Cultivators had discontinued their Agricultural operations altogether, under an impression that there would be no more rain.

CANDEISH.—The Collector of this Zillah reports that the rain which fell in almost all the districts under his charge during the week ending the 11th Instant, was useful in staying the injury which threatened all the Crops, but it was not sufficient to be of permanent benefit.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

COURIER, SEPTEMBER 26.

The following is the list of passengers whose names are already inscribed for proceeding by the Steamer to Suez on Wednesday next.

Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart.
Mrs. Anderson and four children.
Lieutenant J. Willoughby, 25th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant Baird, H. M. 17th Regiment.
Lieutenant C. Mellish, 5th Regiment N. I.

The Hon'ble the Governor SIR J. R. CARNAC, BART. is expected to arrive towards the end of next week at Kandalla, where he purposes to reside with his Lady and family for some weeks. When the unpleasant weather of the month of October be passed, they will come to Bombay.

The distance to Kandalla is so short, as to enable the public business, and especially the now urgent preparations for the campaign in Beloochistan, to be attended to without any delay.

We understand that his Excellency the Commander in Chief has volunteered to proceed to Scinde, but the certainty of his going thither is not yet known.

The following short account of the late rencontre between Major Clibborn's detachment and the Murrees, is far more striking than a lengthened description.

"We beat the Enemy, but heat and thirst killed us—the men were frantic—mad:—Major Clibborn's conduct was capital,—coolness itself, and he only abandoned his material to save the lives of the enfeebled and frantic Survivors, after all his Gun horses, Camels and Camel drivers, and followers had either fled or been killed.....We have a nation in arms against us."

The number of officers who lost their lives is five, as the following list explains.

On the 2nd instant at Camp Phoolajee, Captain A. C. Heighington 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I. from excessive fatigue and exposure to the intense heat of the weather during the operations against the pass of Nufoosk with the field Detachment under the command of Major Clibborn of the same Regiment.

On the 31st ultimo Captain C. B. Raitt 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I. killed while gallantly leading the advance of the storming party of the left Flank Companies of the 1st and 2nd Grenadier Regiment up the pass of Nufoosk.

Lieutenant H. Franklin 2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I. killed while leading the Left Flank Company 2nd Grenadier Regiment with the storming party on the same occasion.

Lieutenant Robert Ross Moore 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I. killed in the action at the pass of Nufoosk.

Ensign A. Williams 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I. killed with the storming party on the same occasion

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current & Mercantile Register

Saturday, September 26.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—Prices continue to be fully supported up to Rs. 107 and 108 for Broach, and Rs. 98 and 99 per Candy for Dholera, the new supplies that have arrived within the last week, not being more than equal to the demand. Several Contracts have been made at lower prices, for delivery in November and December next when a material reduction may be looked forward to in this market, as a considerable stock is likely to accumulate here by that time, and the accounts from England will probably be very discouraging, the Export from hence this year to Great Britain having been greatly in excess of last year's, as will be seen from the following comparative Table, viz.

	Exported Bales.	in 1839. half Bales	Exported Bales	in 1840. half Bales.
January.....	3573	248	5434	206
February... ...	5162	108	7955	277
March...	15362	140	4619	153
April.....	5476	301	29033	962
May.....	15071	405	17775	246
June.....	15932	391	29947	916
July...	15016	600	13809	245
August...	7498	80	22833	778
September.....	1972	77	4806	101
	85062	2360	136211	3884
			85062	2360

Excess of Shipments 1840. Bales 51149 half Bs. 1524

OPIUM.—There are Buyers of small parcels in the Market, but no transactions of importance are reported. The prices paid have been Rs. 736 at 740 per chest. The Lady Grant which sailed for Macao on the 22nd Instant carried 537 chests. Our Stock is now as follows viz,

Balance of last years Importation cwt...	6667
Imported to the 22nd Instant..	1770
	8437
Exported to the 22nd Instant..	4476
Stock on hand chests..	3961

PEPPER.—The quantity in Bombay is but trifling & holders are firm in demanding Rs. 75 per Candy for light and Rs. 82 per Candy for heavy descriptions.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

GUMS ARABIC OLIBANUM & COPAL.—Are likewise only to be met with at present in small quantities, but we may expect early supplies.

COFFEE (*Mocha*)—Has been bought up as quickly as imported and the present nominal value is Rs. 13½ at 13¾ per Maund. Further arrivals are looked for soon.

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

SUGAR.—The Market is firm Manilla & Java, of which there are about 25000 Bags in Dealers hands. Of Bengal Sugar the stock is about 10000 Bags.

CAMPHOR (*China*)—200 Boxes are on the Market for which Rs. 48 per Maund is required.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—Is held firmly at 4 As. 6 Pie per lb. & the Stock is about 1000 Boxes.

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON GOOCS.—Business has been extremely dull and it has been impracticable to effect sales of any descriptions at remunerating prices. Some Cotton Twist has been sold assorted of No. 20 at 100, at an average of 9½ As. per lb.

The other sales reported to us have been.

		Rs.	A.	P.
702	Pieces Turkey Red Chintz. per piece	12	6	0
100	,, Plain Turkey Red Cloth ,,	9	8	0
200	,, Do.....ditto..... ,,	9	0	0
800	,, Zebra Dresses..... ,,	2	1	0
1750	,, Longcloths..... ,,	6	13	0
400	,, Jacconets..... ,,	4	0	0
600	,, Stripe Mulls..... ,,	2	4	0
1300	,, Grey Jacconets..... ,,	2	9	0
1200	,, Do. do..... ,,	2	13	0
960	,, Yards Scarlet Cloth.. per yard	1	10	0
1890	,, Do. do..... ,,	1	8	0

COCHINEAL.—15000 lbs. have been sold for arrival at Rs. 3. 2. Annas per lb.

METALS.—English Bar Iron has been sold at Rs. 37 and Swedish Bar at Rs. 60 per Candy, being a decline on our previous quotations.

Of tile Copper a small sale has been effected at Rs. 54 per cwt. Sheathing & Thick Sheet Copper are held for Rs. 60 per cwt, but not in demand at that price.

THE MONEY MARKET

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Sales have been effected during the last week at the following rates,

4 per cent Loan 1832 | 33 at Rs. 104 10 annas.
4 per cent Loan 1835 | 36 at Rs. 98 12 do.
and Rs. 98 10 do.

DO. BILLS ON BENGAL.—Are in some request, there being none offering at present, but this Govt. has just advertised the sale of Five Lacs to be sold on the 30th Instant.

BILLS ON LONDON.—The exchange for Agency Bills at 3 months sight is 1s | 11 1/4d at 1s | 11 1/2d per Rupee.

Do.—at 6 months sight.. .....2s |
Do.—at 10 months date... ....2s | 0 1/4d

Bills are in considerable demand for remittance by the Mail of 30th Instant.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS.—The Harbour continues to be filled with Shipping, most of which are proceeding very slowly with their lading. In Vessels on the eve of despatch to Liverpool £. 3. 17. 6. per Ton has been paid for small Parcels, but no quantity of Freight can be procured at that rate.

To China Rs. 21 per Candy has been paid.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to dispatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 30th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 8th August 1840.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Overland Mail to be conveyed to Suez by the H. C. Steamer Berenice on Wednesday next the 30th instant, will be closed at this office at 12 (noon) o'clock *exactly*.

An after Packet will however be kept open till 2 o'clock P. M. *precisely* on the terms already published in the Government Gazette of the 5th September 1839.

E. E. ELLIOT, *Post Master Genl.*
Bombay Genl. Post Office.
23rd September 1840.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to Despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 31st of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 26th, Ship Orleana, A. Cameron, Master, from Port Adelaide 22d July.

SAILED.—Sept. 25th, French Ship of War Dordogue, Guillain Esq. Capt., to Sea.

Do. do. Grab Brig Nassry, Hajee Abdul Sahib, Nacodah, to Malacca. *Passenger.*—1 Native.

Do. 26th, Grab Brig Mahamudy, J. S. Donahoy, Master, to Singapoor.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. I. C. VESSELS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.

SCHOONERS
Shannon, and Taptee.

CUTTERS.
Margaret and Nurbudda.

E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Berenice.
Cleopatra.
Zenobia.
Satellite.
Seaostris.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.
Julia,
Crown,
John,
Allan Ker,
Westmoreland,
John Campbell.
Leonard Dobbin
Kingston.
Julius Cæsar.
Thomas Bold
Dartmouth.
Sarah
John Garrow.
Madonna.
William.
John Mitchell.
Gilmore.
Amazon.
Ellen.
Recovery.
Herculean.
Orleana.

COUNTRY.

Benares,
Cauderbux.
Pittamber Savoy.
Caroline,
Sir Wm. Wallace,
Soobrow,
Colonel Newal.
Atiet Rahiman.
Caledonia,
Kasavie.
Maria.
Ruby.
Futhal Hair.
Westbrooke.
Prince Regent H. H. M.
Ardaseer.
Wild Irish Girl.
Cornwallis.
Sultana.
Lowjee Family.

FRENCH.
La Adele.

AMERICAN
Zema

PORTUGUESE.
Brig Simplicia.
Cacador Africam

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	30th Sept.
Ditto..	Ditto.. ..	Do.. ..	31st Oct.
Allan Ker.....	Gillanders E. & Co.....	London ..	dispatch.
Sarah.....	Grey & Co....	London ..	10th Oct.
Leonard Dobbin	McG. B. &Co.	Liverpool	dispatch
John Campbell.	McGregor B.Co	Liverpool	3rd Oct.
Gilmore.....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Do.. ..	5th Oct.
William..	T. Jefferies&Co	Aden.. .	immedly.
Madonna.. ..	Dirom C. & Co	Liverpool	20th Oct.
Herculean	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	10th Oct.
John Mitchell..	.....		
John Garrow ..	Foster & Co..		
Ellen.....	Skinner & Co.		
Hannah	T. Jefferies&co.	Singapoor.	
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co.	Calcutta..	dispatch
Caroline..	Aga M. Rahim	Persian G	immedly.
Julius Cæsar.	Foster & Co. ..	China..	30th Inst,
Kingston.....	Skinner & Co.	China . ..	
Thomas Bold ..	McVicarB. Co..		
Sultana..	Metah Savah...	China.....	
Lima....	Forbes & Co...	China.. ..	
Recovery.... ..	W. Nicol & Co.	China.. ..	9th Oct.
Dartmouth.. ..	Dirom C. & Co.	Do . ..	dispatch
Ardaseer .. .	C. Cowasjee ..	Manilla ..	Do .
Adele..... ..	Davoud Sassoon		
Fathal Hair...	MacVicar B. Co	Batavia..	3rd Oct.

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna.....	.....	London ..	
Ida.....	.....	London ..	25th May.
Childe Harold.	.....	London ..	6th July.
Bombay.... ..	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	14th June.
Java....	.....	London ..	14th June.
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co...	Do.. ..	1st Augt.
Midas.....	.....	Do.. ..	21st June.
Thomas.... .	B &A. Hormuzjee	Do.. ..	15th Aug.
Severn..	.....	Do.. ..	10th April
Europe.....	.....	Do.. ..	2d July.
Francis Spaight	.....	Do.. ..	15th July.
Mary Bulmer..	.....	Do.. ..	24th June.
Helena.... ..	McG. Browrig co	Liverpool	6th June.
Harriet Scott.	Pollexfen Milne & Co.....	Do.. ..	29 May.
Superior	.....	Do.. ..	
Royal Saxon..	.....	Do.. ..	14th June.
Frances.....	H. & Cardwell...	Do.. ..	29th June.
PrincessCharlot	....	Do.. ..	30th June.
Ann.....	.....	Do.. ..	24th do.
Duke of Lancaster	.....	Do.. ..	
Charlotte.. ..	.....	Hull.....	1st May
JamesMorgan..	Skinner &Co....	Clyde.. ..	2d June.
Brilliant.....	Skinner & Co...	Do.. ..	1st July.
Ramsay.....	Skinner & Co....	Do.. ..	15th July.
Hugh Walker..	Skinner & Co...	Do.. ..	15th do.
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter&Co	Llanelly ..	5th July
*Ino....	.....	Llanelly ..	8th Feb.
Ingleborough .	E. Macleon &Co.	Do.. ..	10th July.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies&Co	Bordeaux	4th June.
Gabrielle.....	Skinner & Co..	Do.. ..	22d May.
Bolivar	.. ..	Rio.... ..	
LeCeres... ..	T. Jefferies &Co.	Nantes ..	1st Feb.

Time of High Water.

SEPTEMBER 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT H. M.
28th Monday..... ..	0 52	0 39
29th Tuesday	0 53	1 6

Diary of the Week.

Sept. 28—Monday.
29—Tuesday.—St. Michael.
30—Wednesday.—St. Jerome.
Oct. 1—Thursday.—Remigius.
2—Friday.
3—Saturday.—Moon First Quarter.
4—Sunday.—16th Sunday after Trinity.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.—At Mhow, on the 19th Instant, Mrs. C. A. Sippe, of a Daughter.

On the 26th Instant, at Fort George, the Lady of J. Butchart Esq. Surgeon 2d Batt. Artillery of a Son.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 24th.—Lieut. Col. D. Capon, 11th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. C. Williams, 14th Regt. N. I., from Rajkote.
do. do. Major E. Willoughby, Actg. Secy. to Govt. from Baroda.
do. 25th. Capt. Pontardent, Artillery. from Nugger.
do. do. Lieut. A. Thomas, 8th Regt., from Sattarah
do. 26th. Ensign Reily, Ditto. from Ditto.
do. do. Lieut. Chadwick, Ditto, from Ditto.
do. do. Capt. W. H. Jackson, 12th Regt. N. I. from Porebunder.
do. do. Major Genl. Sir Thos. Willshire, Bart. Staff, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.—NONE.

Sept. 26th.—Capt. R. Shortrede. to Malwa.
do. do. Lieut. Charles W. Hervey, Scinde Irregular Horse, to Hyderabad.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—In the absence of obtaining any thing in the shape of information with reference to that portion of a leading article which appeared in your last issue, condemnatory of the conduct, some fifteen years ago, of the *East Indian Community*, and which, judging from the tenor of your observation, appears to have proved an important barrier in the attempts made by the late Mr. Ricketts of Calcutta, to obtain that just consideration due to it, may I, in expressing a common wish, beg some enlightenment on the subject, and with all due deference for your well known *personal* feeling towards that class.

I am, your's sincerely,
ASIATICUS.

PROMOTION AMONGST THE SUBORDINATE RANKS OF THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Permit me through the medium of your valuable Journal to make a few observations on the system too frequently adopted in the service, of selecting Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers to fill the situations of Staff Sergeants and Warrant Officers, that can have no fair claim to any such advancement, whilst it militates against the promotion of older and longer tested expectants.

It may then be asked, how can this occur if a scrupulous attention is paid to the regulations of the service on that head?—True, Mr. Editor, but there's where the pith of the evil rests—that, that attention is not shown at all in some cases, and only deemed a secondary consideration in others.—For instance the head of a department wants a man to fill a vacancy, he addresses himself to some particular acquaintance amongst the Officers of the Artillery or Bombay European Regiment, to learn if there is any well conducted man that writes a good hand in the Corps that they can recommend to him for a Staff appointment, say Line Sergeant, Sergt. Major or Quarter Master Sergeant to a Native Corps, Barrack Sergeant or Sub-Conductor &c. the Regimental Officer perhaps glances over the list of the Sergeants, but one's a Pay Sergeant, another's a Drill Sergeant, a third can't be spared, and another tho' he writes tolerably well, yet it wont suit the official,—but there's a recruit of *last season*, aye, *or this season*, it matters little which, that can *copy well*, and that's his *sole recommendation*, but that's *sufficient* to have his name submitted to Government, and of course confirmed—thus that man is placed by one jump not only above his compeers, but also above the heads of the Non-Commissioned Officers that were his instructors in drill and duties of a Soldier only a few days before, of which he has yet but obtained an imperfect knowledge, though appointed to the duties and emoluments of a higher grade.

Some Officers will recommend a Sergeant after a six or nine months superficial knowledge of him (an instance of this occurred lately) to be promoted to Sub-Conductor, while others will hesitate to do so after a five or seven years experience, even tho' he has served during the whole time with irreproachable conduct and gave general satisfaction;—again, another person will not be recommended for promotion because the man of Office finds him a useful appendage to himself,—whilst another lucky wight that did not just please the superior, but at the same time committed no offence to give opportunity for a retrograde step, is popped into a better birth for the express purpose of getting rid of him.

Thus Mr. Editor while the present system exists, i. e. of the Heads of Departments nominating the persons that are to be promoted, and going through a mere matter of form by sending in their names to have them put in General Orders—so long will the source of justice be impeded and a due regard to the best interests of the old, faithful, and deserving Soldier, tho' undesignedly yet not the less certainly defeated.

Then the question naturally presents itself. Can this be amended? or how is the wrong complained of to be obviated. In view to this desirable improvement, I respectfully suggest that Quarterly conduct returns of the Staff and full Sergeants in the whole of the European Corps of the Company's Service on the Establishment, and from all Departments be forwarded to the Adjutant General on the 1st day of each quarter for His Excellency the Commander in Chief's information, and that on any vacancy occurring amongst any of the Warrant or Staff Non-commissioned Officers on the Non Effective list, a report of the casualty be simply made to the Adjutant General, leaving it to His Excellency to select the person from the last Quarterly conduct returns received to fill the vacancy.

Further no man should be appointed to any Staff or detached duty as a Non-commissioned Officer, until he attained the rank of Sergeant present with his Corps, and did duty as such at the very least for one year.

Why old Non-commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's service are prohibited from serving in any of the appointments under the head of Staff Sergeants or Warrant Officers is of itself such, injustice, that it wants no comment at present,—but of that anon.

Mr. Editor your kind insertion of this together with the proposed form of "Quarterly Conduct Return" may do something towards eradicating an evil of some magnitude amongst us, and often long and deeply felt.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your obedient Servant,
——24th September, 1840. ZHORAB

"PROPOSED FORM."

QUARTERLY CONDUCT RETURN *of the Non-commissioned Officers of the——Battalion of——for the Quarter ending 30th June* 1840. *1st July* 1840.

Rank & Names.	Date of Enlistment.	Present Age.	When promoted to Sergeant	If reduced or tried by Court Martial, state how often and for what Offence, with the date of the last trial or reduction.	Capabilities.	Specimen of the hand writing of the N. C. Officers to be written in the presence of the Officer.	Habits, intelligence, with general Character and leaving as a Soldier—Whether distinguished for Bravery or any other Meritorious act.
Sergt. Major A. B.	7th July 1821.	37	1st June 1825.	Never was reduced or tried.	An Excellent drill and accountant.	Parole Hindoo Koosh.	Sober, mild, respectful and cheerful united with intelligence and energy.
Sergeant C. D.	3rd May 1829.	29	4th April 1833.	From Corporal to Private 7th March 1831. for being drunk.	Writes well and is a good Gundrill.	Co. sign Tanrus.	Sober and intelligent, was wounded at Cabool and acted Bravely.
,, E. F.	2nd Nov. 1824.	35	10th May 1835.	Reduced from Sergeant 16th August 1830. for Neglect of duty, once tried by Court Martial when Private for intemperance,	Writes well and is a good Arithmetician & Mathematician.	Brigade Orders.	Is now a sober well Conducted steady deserving Soldier and has received a Superior education.

I do declare upon honor that after due Observation, the above return has been filled in with the most impartial and careful attention.
A. B. Lieut. Colonel Commanding——Battalion of.——

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

" *Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.*"

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, September 28, 1840.

THE following vessel arrived since our last report; Sept. 26, Ship *Orleana*, A. Cameron, Master, from Port Adelaide, 22nd July.

THE Sessions of the Supreme Court commenced on Friday last, the Chief Justice charged the Grand Jury, of which Mr. Bruce of the Civil Service is Foreman. The Cases are only 8 in number and noue of a complicated nature. No. 1, is for "child stealing," No. 2, for "Burglary and Stealing in a Dwelling House," No. 3, for "Larceny and receiving Stolen Goods"; No. 4, for "Larceny and stealing in a dwelling House"; No. 5, for "Larceny"; No. 6, for "Arson"; No. 7, for "Cutting and maiming"; and No. 8, for "robbery and stealing from the person"; there is also an assault case.

A Meeting of the Members of the New Bengal Steam Fund, Archdeacon Dealtry in the Chair, took place at Calcutta on the 9th September. The Precursors headed by Mr. Turton fought hard with the Anti-Precursors under Greenlaw. When will this knotty point be decided? They talk and argue and still do nothing, and so in our opinion will they *ever*. In the mean time they abuse our Bombay Dawk arrangements and will not lift a hand to help themselves. Our files of Papers come down to the 10th Instant, we have given some extracts but have found nothing in their columns which demand remark.

We are glad to learn that Sir Thomas Willshire has arrived in Bombay in a better state of health than we had been led to expect from general report. We trust he will be spared many years to enjoy his hardly won and well deserved honors.

It is rumoured that the Ameers of Scinde have been discovered to have given Dost Mahommed advice to hold out and not surrender to the British. It is also pretty generally suspected that they have incited Mehrab Khan's son to make the attempt on Khelat. If these should turn out to be facts, Hydrabad may not escape scot free this time when the force advances, and our Army may come in for a little prize money as a solace for their toils. It seems rather strange so large a force as 10,000 Men should be sent to Scinde now, as we should imagine it was more than commensurate with the magnitude of the expected Service. However the Seikhs are in anything but a tranquil state, and the presence of so large an Army may act as a sedative on Now Nehal Sing and his party. However the matter may turn out, we wish Major General Brookes and the fine Force he will have under him all glory and renown. It is quite gratifying to see a Company's Officer leading our Troops in the field and looks like a promise of better things to come, for the Indian Army. General Brooks is now at Poona and may we hear be expected down directly. The remainder of the 8th Regiment N. 1. sailed we believe on Saturday for Kurrachee.

We have seen another letter from Scinde giving a description of Major Clibborn's affair with the Beloochees which agrees in every particular with what has been laid before the Public, whom we will not nauseate with a thrice told unhappy tale. The only thing which need be remarked is that the misfortune was inevitable, as all that could be done by Major Clibborn, his brave Officers and men was effected, Thirst only defeated them, and if "A brave man struggling "with adversity be a sight grateful to "the Gods," no men could deserve the favor of Heaven more than this gallant little force. A consideration has arisen out of this unfortunate event which has often pressed upon our mind before, although it has remained unrecorded. The question we would raise is "whether the Native "Soldiers and Officers of the Indian "Army are armed in the most effective "way for attack and defence, especially "when opposed to practiced Swordsmen "such as the Beloochees appear to be"? Our *opinion is that they are not*, and we will take up the question in detail, trusting that any of our Military readers who may be of a different opinion will point out whatever errors of judgement we may fall into. First then we will begin with the Musket and Bayonet. It is entirely too heavy and clumsy for a Native, and however it might be effectively used in a charge in Line, is almost worse than useless when once fired and in contestwith a good swordsman. Then again the powder in the cartridges is generally of a very large coarse grain and the Sepoys always put far too much in their Pans which causes a flash that is sure to render their aim unsteady. What we would advocate (and which is beginning to gain ground in Regiments at home) is the introduction of a light Percussion Lock, if the Musket is to be retained, but we should like to see a smart light Fusee with a detonating lock, in the hands of the Sepoy, and instead of the present Bayonet, a Bayonet Sword, fixing on to the Fuzee like those of the French riflemen, and which might be used as a sword on an emergency at close quarters. Any man who has his senses about him, will see on due reflection that a blow from a Sword can scarcely be parried by a cumbersome musket, and thus when Swordsmen get among Infantry armed in the usual way, the slaughter (as was the case the other day) is prodigious. Again we think that in such a campaign as that now about to commence in Scinde, if several of the Troops of Cavalry were furnished with a light Spear like the one used generally for Hog Hunting (a male Bamboo) it would be found a useful and formidable weapon. We have been told by an eye witness that in the late Affghanistan Campaign it proved eminently so in the hands of Major Daly of H. M. 4th Light Dragoons, and very little practice would make the horsemen expert in the use of the weapon. We must now notice the swords used by Officers of Infantry, which being principally made more for show than use, should be discarded in the Field, and a good Cavalry Cut and Thrust Sabre substituted. Great attention has been paid of late years towards perfecting Officers in the Sword Exercise and very wisely too. Few are now ignorant of the Drill and we suspect many will now find their knowledge turn to good account who are going on this Campaign. We will now speak of the Equipments. The Dress Cap is a nasty ugly useless tasteless affair. It seems contrived for no earthly purpose but to make men's heads ache. There is no protection in it from Sun, or the consequences of a cut, while the plain forage Cap with a white cover keeps the head cool, and is light, and does not distress Men on a march. Any one who has been much with a Sepoy, will observe that whenever he comes to a halt, the first thing he does is to pull of his Cap, which to make it pleasanter is generally covered with oil skin, while a Brass rim cuts nicely into his forehead. In fact he only keeps all this ridiculous basket work and brass on his skull, by having a sort of lashing round the back of his head which balances the affair which otherwise would fly off at every moment of *double march* or the slightest puff of wind. Lastly the Knapsacks generally used are too large and on Service should be rendered as light as possible. It is the most distressing of all the loads carried by a Soldier, as the straps across the chest and round the arms render respiration more difficult. Having thus made out our catalogue of objections which are merely urged by a desire for the efficiency of the gallant Sepoys, we shall have great satisfaction in giving space in our columns to any remarks on the subject from our Military readers.

WE have received a letter from "ZOHRAB" to which we have given insertion We think his proposition generally reasonable, but fear it would entail so much additional trouble that it is not likely to be adopted. There is only one objection which is his wish "that no man should "be appointed to a Staff or detached "duty as a Non-Commissioned Officer "until he attained the Rank of Serjeant &c. &c." Now this we think would stand in the way of many an able man, who would be perhaps fitter to fill a situation than any Serjeant, and yet for some reason (say for instance jealousy of his talent), could not arrive at the prescribed rank. There is no doubt the oldest Non-Commissioned Officers should be provided for first if possible, on the broad principle of justice, but a superior genius will get on and find employment in spite of all rules, and no one can blame the heads of any Office, if they desire to have the most efficient men to perform the Public Service though at the risk of hardship to the old Soldier, if even they do so by advancing the Neophyte over the head of the Veteran.

WE have received *Southern Australian* Papers from Adelaide up to the 14th of July from which we have made extracts. The following piece of information is interesting as shewing the increasing population of this rising Colony:

EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA IN 1839.

WE are enabled to place before our readers the following return of the number of emigrants who have proceeded to South Australia during the year 1839. The number of free emigrants in the year has been 1,263 males, and 1,312 females; the number of labouring emigrants, paying their own passage, has been, 157 males. 61 females; the number of children has been, 944 males, and 848 females. There have gone to the Colony, therefore 2,798 adults 1762 children,---forming a total of 4,590 emigrants.--*South Australian Record.*

WE are requested to remind our readers that the Play in the King's Barracks by the Men of H. M. 17th, takes place this evening at 8 P. M.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER. 16.

Our letters from Cabool reach to the 26th ultimo. Captain Sanders of the Engineers had arrived from Herat; and, from all accounts, it would appear that the place is now so much strengthened that it would require some 10,000 men to take it, it contains a garrison of 6,000 men exclusive of Troops outside the walls. Report is very rife that arrangements are actually in progress for a campaign in that quarter, as it is now much feared that on the first opportunity the fruits of our 26 Lacs of Rupees will be made over by Kamran, or rather his crafty Vuzeer, to the highest bidder among the Persians or Russians.

It is reported that the late affair between Captain Hay's Detachment and the Usbecks has been settled, in what manner is not known, but we hope to our credit.

The Barracks at Cabul, we are informed, are progressing very slowly in consequence of a want of workmen, so many of them being taken up on the Envoy's Palace and the two Major Generals houses. Sir Willoughby Cotton is now comfortably settled in his, and may now have a little more time, it is hoped, to urge what is the first duty of his Station, and which the Government have explicitly enjoined, attention to the speedy housing of the men, we have not forgotten the complaints which originated regarding the Jellalabad Barracks which were not ready when the Brigade marched for Peshawur. There is a good deal of murmuring as to delay which has occurred in placing the Officers and men in comparative comfort.

The affair at Kudjiah mentioned in our last was brought about, in this instance, by the natives themselves, who, it appears, murdered two of the men of the European Regiment, a short distance from Camp. Captain Macgregor immediately got hold of two Chiefs whom he strongly suspected and placed them in confinement, when the war cry was sounded and the whole of the surrounding country immediately rose and demanded the release of their leaders; this was, as a matter of course, refused, and the offended enemy---taking a lesson it would seem from our House of Commons---stopped the supplies of every description and sent off messages to collect every Wurree who had a mind to try his fortune, from the neighbouring Hills and Forts, with the intention of attacking the Camp, slaughtering their invaders and carrying off the treasure; fortunately the brightness of the night, on which they were to have carried death into the Camp, frustrated their plot and gave time to our friends to take precautionary measures for defence and to make preparations for an attack upon the rebels, who, it was understood, had now mustered in considerable force in the forts. It was, however, deemed best to offer them terms at first, and for this purpose, Colonel Wheeler and Captain Macgregor rode out on the evening of the 18th August, but they had hardly got within gun shot of one of the Forts, when its garrison opened so brisk a fire as to render a quick return to Camp desirable, where plans were laid for an attack the next morning, the 19th. The fort, which had opened its fire the preceding evening, was the first object, and a gun being brought boldly up to the gate, it was blown open much to the astonishment of the defenders of the *Fortalice*, who fled through a very convenient outlet on the other side to another fort, and so on until five forts fell into the possession of our troops, the gate of the second fort (not the first) was shattered by a primitive "battering ram." The enemy had now no alternative but to return to their senses, and their Chiefs sent to beg that the troops might be withdrawn and intimated that they were prepared to accede to any terms the conquerors might think proper to offer them, and at the same time to give up such hostages as might be required for the performance of their pledges; Captain Macgregor took these and returned to Camp, where supplies came in more abundantly than ever.

All the officers engaged in the conflict speak most highly of the behaviour of the Europeans and Sepoys, who emulated each other in courage and firmness, the Light Infantry skirmishing in the gardens and rice fields is said to have been beautiful. Lieutenant Parker of the European Regiment is the only officer wounded; he was shot through the back of his sword hand and the top of his finger was carried off, he is, we are happy to hear, doing very well. One of the wounded Europeans has died, and two will have their arms amputated. It is not known how many of the enemy were killed; but it is supposed that at least 80 "bit the ground," had they stood to their post, there would have been a tremendous slaughter; two of their principal Chiefs, however, met their fate, and the lesson will not easily be forgotten.

The Kudjiah Brigade was under orders for Cabu on account of the extreme sickness of the troops, 103 Europeans out of 380 in hospital, and such is the inefficient state of the European Regiment, that it is thought that an invaliding committee would declare 80 or 100 men perfectly unfit for duty, the march, however, is now countermanded, as Captain Macgregor cannot do without a respectable force in the neighbourhood of the Bajore country. Sickness is encreasing on account of the heavy duty, so much so that a relief can hardly be afforded; while the sentries are exposed to a sun which raises the thermometer to 132 deg, this is indeed bad work, and would point out the unhealthiness of the new locality. We have reason, however, to believe, that our friends in that quarter are the subject of consideration to Government, who, on all sides, have certainly a pretty task before them, for the integrity of Affghanistan is just as doubtful as ever.

The state of Bekaneer appears to be in a most disorganized condition, caused, we are informed by the severities used towards the petty Thakoors, and Ryots of this ill fated country through the advice of the Minister Hindoo Mull, who, together with his family, seem at present exclusively to have monopolized every post and office throughout the country and such is their rapacity, that it is to be feared, ere long they will drive the inhabitants to a revolt: it is unfortunate, that at so disturbed a period, the Rana of Odeypore should have chosen to pay Beekaneer a visit, where he is going to marry Maha Rajah Ruthen Sing's sister, (an old lady of 50 years of age); to celebrate this occurrence, great preparations are making, at the Capital, whilst Hindoo Mull's agents, are levying contributions in every part of the country, to meet the exigencies; the Thakoors of the Bedawut tribe have been driven out of their possessions for refusing to be stripped of their all, whilst several wealthy Brahmins, have fallen by their own hands for similar reasons,---confusion and misery reign throughout the district, and to add to these evils hardly a drop of rain has fallen in any part of this Desert tract this year, so that, unless the British Authorities interfere in time and cause some mitigation to the misery of the poor inhabitants, we shall soon hear of robberies, and plunderings, extending to the very heart of our provinces: it is truly lamentable to see the apathy of our own Government in matters like these.---A Political Agent at Beekaneer would do much good, especially now that our Army has taken the Field in Scinde; Beekaneer being on its borders requires to be looked to, as independently of the necessity of a Political surveillance in this quarter, it is a high road to Scinde from our S. W. frontier, and every day, its value should be more and more appreciated by us."

The New Nuwab of Rampore, we hear, is far from popular, his family having been attainted through the fact of the father of the present Nuwab having murdered his brother & sovereign, against whom he rebelled and fought, we believe, the battle of Futteh Gunge; this however is but of little consequence in the annals of Indian warfare, so long as his present Nuwabship proves faithful to his allegiance and is the protector of his subjects.

DELHI.—The extraordinary equanimity of the station was disturbed on Monday evening by a violen storm accompanied by thunder and lightning, two of the reports were terrific, but we have not as yet heard of any damage having been done.

A Treasure party bringing two lacs of rupees from Meerut arrived here on the 9th instant under Ensign Patton 17th N. I.

Lieutenant W. Lindsay 10th N. I. leaves for Kurnaul in command of a detachment conveying 1,50,000 rupees to-day.

MUSSOORIE.—This station i s literally crowded with visitors to the Fancy Ball to come off before next muster day, it is expected to be a grand affair and we hope some of our kind friends will relieve our dulness by a tantalizing description of it. We are very sorry to learn that "Frosty Hall" the property of Captain Angelo but occupied by Colonel Gowan and Mr. Ross of the Civil Service and their families has been burnt to the ground through the chimney catching fire, no lives were lost.

LODIANA.—We understand that some very rare and costly presents to Her Majesty from Maharaja Khurruck Sing are to be despatched from Loodiana during the ensuing month, under charge it is said, of an Officer of the 28th N. I.—Another estimable and distinguished *Staff* Officer, however, is supposed to be using his interest with the Governor General's Agent to obtain charge of the Mission.

Our late worthy Commandant Brigadier Paul left on the 1st instant for his new command. Society feels the loss greatly, and much as ritejoices in the Brigadier's advancement cannot but regret that the constant hospitality of which all were used to partake should now be transferred to the Bareilly folks.

LUCKNOW.—The rise of the Goomtee has been fearful, the water came up the Cantonment road for a quarter of a mile, some hundreds of houses have fallen and several lives have been lost, the fall of rain has been tremendous and, as usual, "the oldest inhabitant" never remembers such doings.

NUSSEERABAD.—A friend having kindly shewn us a private letter, dated the 6th instant, from Nusseerabad we have copied the following item from it.

"Grain has been selling here of late at very high rates—Gram at 13, and Ottah at 11 seers per Rupee. We had no rain from the end of July up to the morning of the 4th instant, when a pretty smart shower fell—but as the dry, Westerly breeze set in again, we concluded that the rains had given us the slip, for this season at least—and that our rain-crops would be totally lost. Towards evening, however, the wind shifted to the East; when a small, dense cloud was observed advancing, and rapidly spreading—and soon afterwards we experienced one of the most tremendous storms, of wind and rain, I ever remember to have witnessed. The wind seemed to blow from all points of the Compass at ore, and the same moment, whilst the rain descended literally in torrents, and continued the entire night.

"As that sea-cloud, in size like human hand,
When first from Carmel by the Tishbite seen,
Came slowly over-shadowing Israel's land,
A while, perchance, bedecked with colors sheen,
While yet the sunbeams on its skirts had been
Limning with purple and with gold its shroud,
Till darker folds obscured the blue serene,
And blotted heaven with one broad sable cloud—
Then sheeted rain burst down, and whirlwinds howled aloud"—

I know not the exact quantity of rain that fell on the night of the 4th, but it must have been very great. The country was completely flooded, and our dawks were cut off. Not a mail, save the Ajmere one, came in the following day. Almost every Bungalow in Cantonments suffered more or less damage from the violence of the storm,—and many have been the Outhouses and Native Huts laid prostrate!—The rain has, however, had one good effect—that of lowering the price of grain—for gram is to-day selling at 16 and Ottah at 14 seers per rupee!

Your old friend Macpherson, of the gallant 22d* Boles has recently been spliced to a very nice Lassie——but you will have seen his Marriage noticed in the Public Prints, ere this letter reaches you. Our worthy Brigadier, is to give the new married couple a Ball and Supper on the 9th. The Officers of the 22nd Mess give them *a ditto* on the 15th, and, though last, not least, Colonel Sutherland is to give them a grand Ball and Supper on the 21st Instant, at the Assembly Rooms, to which all the World and his Wife have been invited. I may as well tell you, but don't blab it, that *another* marriage is to be celebrated here immediately—Captain ——— to Miss ———.

Thompson, of the Commissariat, has been buying up Camels, in all directions,—so, too, has Sutherland and eke Forster destined for Scinde, that, said to be, *delicious* country!"

We do not believe that any thing certain is known as to a campaign in Nepaul, some of our friends will have it that there is no chance of it and that the Nepaulese will give in to every demand we are about to make upon them; it was mentioned in the *Englishman* of the 5th instant that orders had been given for the 57th and 58th Regiments N. I. to prepare to proceed to Dinapore by water but we are informed, by a private letter that the 57th is countermanded and the 58th goes alone. Capt. Alcock, Deputy Asst. Qr. Master General who was warned for duty at Moozzufferpore has been also countermanded. On the other hand we hear that great preparations are being made and that 30 Regiments are to be employ-

* 22d Regiment?—*Printers Devil,*

ed against Nepaul. The *Calcutta Courier* also says, and we suppose the Government organ is correct, that, one Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 5 Havildars, 5 Naicks, 2 Buglers and 80 Sepoys, to be armed as Riflemen, and clothed in green uniform, are to be selected from each of the following Regiments :—The 9th and 41st at Benares ; the 68th and 72d at Allahabad, the destination of these is most probably the Hills.

Among the *on dits* of the day may be mentioned the probability that a greater encrease of Officers will take place in the Infantry Regiments, so soon as replies to Earl Auckland's applications can be received from the Court of Directors. The Artillery will also get a large increase of Officers, may be to the extent of two Battalions. In the event of a Nepaul war the Madras Troops will most probably occupy the remainder of the Saugor Division.

We earnestly call the attention of the proper Authorities to the letter on "Sepoys family remittances" and we are quite sure that men whose good behaviour and loyalty deserve every consideration that can, consistently, be shewn them, will have the inconveniences complained of, speedily removed.

CALCUTTA.

HURKARU, SEPTEMBER 8.

Our readers will see with pleasure a Post-office notification above, announcing that private individuals are henceforth to be permitted to avail themselves of the Government Express, made up after the "latest sale day," for the transmission of letters from this place to Bombay, to be forwarded by the Overland Mail. This is a great boon to the mercantile community ; and, although limits are necessarily set upon the immunity granted, will, doubtless, be hailed with gratitude, by all the business-men of the city. We are glad to see the Government so well disposed to consider the interests of the public.

HURKARU, SEPTEMBER 9.

We some-how or other forgot, until it was too late to rectify the omission, to notice in yesterday's *Hurkaru*, the strictures, which our contemporary of the *Englishman* has passed on the few hurried remarks made a day or two ago by us, upon the Supersession Memorial. We must now, however, make up for our forgetfulness, and do to day what ought to have been done yesterday. *In limine*, then we must acknowledge, that we are guilty of having mis-apprehended our cotemporary—but here we shall let him speak for himself :

"Is not our contemporary aware that it is against military rules for a large body of officers to sign a memorial urging the redress of an alleged grievance ; and is he not acquainted with that system which was directed to be followed in the half batta case by the then Commander-in-chief ? If he will not inform himself of those particulars, his remarks can only tend to perplex and mislead the less experienced class of officers, and to introduce uncertainty and conclusion where all should be unmistakable ; and as we cordially desire his full support of the measure under proposal, we entreat of him to attend carefully to the subject ere he offer his further observations. The memorial must be signed by one officer—the senior Major General, we'll suppose—and as *his* memorial alone, it will be received by the authorities ; *but* his brother officers are permitted to attach their names to a declaration of *concurrence* in its prayer (in due time we shall give the proper heading) upon *separate* sheets of paper, which may be appended to the document."

It will thus be seen, that a certain portion of our article was written, under a misapprehension, and we willingly make acknowledgement of the same. The Memorial is to be *signed* by an individual, and concurred in by the whole army, or such portion of it as are like-minded with the memorialist. The Memorial having been agreed upon, drawn up, and signed by an individual—the higher his rank the better—signatures with some brief general heading, signify concurrence in the prayer of the petition, may be sent on detached pieces of foolscap, from all parts of the country. There is no real difference between the signing of a Memorial in a body, and the saying "ditto to General Nott," which is the approved mode of proceeding, with Military Memorials ; but as the latter is allowable and the former is not, the distinction without a difference must be regarded, and the letter of the prohibitory order evaded. We hope that signatures, when the Memorial has been determined upon, will be poured in from every part of India, and that these signatures, will embrace the names of the entire army. This is not a matter to sleep upon.

Being at this moment, on the look out for an influx of European Intelligence, we shall readily be excused for not going further into the matter—important as it is—in our to-day's issue. We may have been wrong in saying that the *Englishman's* Memorial might be advantageously condensed ; but we think that its present length is an obstacle to its popularity, for there are many, who will be deterred from reading it, when they see that it occupies two columns. Young Officers, generally speaking, like the gentleman in the *Spectator*, "hate long things." To insure its being read, if for no other reason, we would have it a little shorter—not *short*, but a little shorter. We shall, however, reserve our further suggestions, promising our cotemporary to co-operate with him, knowingly if we can, but, at all events, most heartily.

HURKARU, SEPTEMBER 10.

Having just discovered that the Bombay article relating to the tone adopted by the Calcutta Press, in the late discussions on the case of Lieut. Gibbard, extracted into our Saturday's paper and commented on by us, in Monday's, originally appeared in the *United Service Gazette*, and not, as we stated, in the *Bombay Times*, we hasten to apologize to the latter paper, for having very improperly accused it of napping ; and we take this opportunity to remind our evening cotemporary that the news article, which appeared in his Tuesday's issue, recording the movements of the Bameean detachment, was not borrowed from the *Englishman* but from the *Hurkaru*. We see our articles wandering about the London papers, under the protection of a variety of different names [including that of the arch-thief, *Alexander's Magazine*, which continues to make free with our property] and we suppose that it is to some mistakes of this kind that we are indebted for the sight of our news and our opinions voyaging about the world under false colours.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated Bussorah, July 14 :—

"The weather since we have been here has been dreadful hot, the thermometer ranging in the shade from 90 to 105.

Orders were issued the other day to press for soldiers, and very shortly afterwards they were put in execution. The poor people, nearly all fled to a man, at this extraordinary and unexpected step of the Government, notwithstanding many were expressed, for what else can it be called? The British Agent, Mr. Bansarch, waited on the Governor yesterday, and his remonstrances on such measures appeared to have the desired effect, so far so that the Governor countermanded the order and even extended his generosity so as to allow those who had been pressed their liberty : he is enrolling all who are willing to serve, but, I think he will find much difficulty before he will be able to raise a very large force, as few are willing to volunteer.

It is the opinion here that if Mahomet Shaw marches his army to Herard, about ten-days journey from Bagdad, that his object will be to attack Bagdad, and it is likely he will meet a warm reception. If this should be Mahomet Shaw's intention, the sooner we take possession of Bussorah the better more particularly as we are on the verge of hostility with Mahomet Ali.

The other night many of the inhabitants were much alarmed at hearing the report of a great number of muskets being fired, and the whizing of musket balls. Some feared that the Government had been attacked by the people, who had been pressed, but it turned out, after all, the rejoicings at a marriage feast, that took place that day.

Bussorah is in such a dilapidated condition that two-thirds of this once flourishing city presents at this day one continued mass of the ruins, and the whole of the inhabitants does not, I believe, amount to more than four thousand including Arabs, Zelos and Armenians. There is one great blessing, sickness is seldom known. A few days since a quarrel ensued between two Turks, when to settle all disputes, they had recourse to their pistols ; one of the disputants received a ball in his right shoulder, while the other endeavoured to make his escape but was secured and soon afterwards, brought into the square, when, at the signal being given, he received the contents of five muskets, which were discharged together. The poor unfortunate wretch was left laying on the spot for some time. This was done to impose fear on the people's minds.

In consequence of the unsettled state of affairs, trade is very dull both here and at Bushire. The Armenian and native merchants are quite dispirited. They are labouring under the same degree of uncertainty as the merchants of Rangoon and Ava have been for the last ten years. From the many advantages this place possesses, if it was in the hands of the English, it would, I am convinced, soon become once more a city of some note. We have a small establishment at a place called Mahjill, 3 or 4 miles above Bussorah, where the iron steam boats remain, that are running between this and Bagdad with the mail.

The troops at Karrack are supplied with oxen and sheep from Bussorah. A circular went round the other day inviting tenders for the supply of a certain quantity of provision daily, but it appears that no one felt inclined to take the risk of conveying the provisions from this to Karrack."

COURIER, SEPTEMBER 9,

We stated, the other day, that it would perhaps be in our power, shortly, to lay a correct narration of the attack on Pursa Gurhee before our readers, and now feel much pleasure in doing so, from the pen of one who evidently is well acquainted with what occurred. He shall tell the tale in his own words—

"You ask me to give you my recollections of the disastrous attack on Sibley's detachment at Pursa. It is now so long ago since that event occurred, that it requires some effort to do this ; but I have always considered, and believe it was so considered by others, that the troops of this detachment were surprised.

"I was with this Detachment till the morning of the 31st December, when, in obedience to orders, I marched to join the battering train at Bettiah, for the purpose of accompanying it to the advanced posts.

"I must have met G. G. S. and Sheldam ; and the former is so far right, that Sibley's Detachment was *not* so completely surprised as the one at Summunpore ; but according to the impression I have ever entertained of the transaction, I should say, that to a certain extent it *was* a surprise, which is proved by the fact—a fact I never heard contradicted—of the enemy having got within the defence in rear of the Detachment, and cut off their communication with the old Gurhee, in which was the spare ammunition, and which, of course, with the place, fell into their hands. This I think decisive, as to our party not being so alert as it ought to have been—shewing that, although an attack might have been expected by some, *every* precautionary measure was not taken to guard against it. Had this been the case, the spare ammunition could not have been lost, as it was.

"Smith, who had commanded the Detachment when we left Baragurhee, (and who, I think, had frequently been detached in command of small parties,) had some hurkarus who brought him intelligence of the enemy's movements—but unfortunately, Sibley was quite sceptical, and placed no faith in Smith's information. But when the attack happened, he then did every thing which a brave and gallant Soldier could achieve, under such circumstances. He was nobly seconded by Matheson, who stood by his gun,* till only himself and one man were left to work it. M. kept up a destructive fire, for some time, and while that of the musquetry lasted, the Goorkhas hesitated to close with their antagonists ; but the pouch ammunition being at length expended, the firing ceased. The enemy being thus encouraged to advance, numbers speedily decided the result. Capt. S. paid with his life for his too great confidence, and the Detachment was entirely dispersed.

"The Golundauze, who aided Matheson to the last, performed a most gallant exploit just before the Detachment gave way. A Goorkha came very near the gun, and planted a spear in front of it. This noble fellow fired the gun, then dashed forward, seized the spear, and bore it off in triumph—securing it, even during his subsequent flight. For this act of daring he was afterwards publicly rewarded in presence of the troops.

"I afterwards met Bukhtea Thappa,—who commanded the attacking party—in his stockade at Muckwanpore. He told me that his force amounted to 3000 men, accompanied by several hill cannon and swivels. The Thappa was a high-spirited leader and much beloved by his countrymen. Every thing therefore conspired to favor the enemy.

"G. G. S., is not better known to, than esteemed by, me—he will, I think, readily discover who is the writer of this notice ; and will, as I trust, every one else will, who takes the trouble to read it, believe I am only desirous of placing the unfortunate affair in its true colors."

The above needs no other remark from us, than that it carries with it an evident mark of being written by one who deals in facts which he feels himself qualified to establish. For his kindness in supplying us with the interesting account, we herewith beg to return him our most cordial acknowledgments. Had we not *invariably* heard it spoken of as a surprise, and seen it so termed it printed works, we should not have coupled Pursa with Summunpore.

* There was, I believe, another gun,—a 3 or 4 pounder, of little utility, and I am not quite sure that it was supplied with ammunition.

We understand that the Steamer *Ganges* is under orders to proceed to Madras with treasure ; she will probably leave about the end of the week, no certain duty is yet fixed.

The friends of Capt. Hopkins will be happy to learn, that the name of "Green" as having sailed in the command of the Ship *Seringapatam* is a mistake. It appears in the London Extras of the *Englishman* and *Hurkaru*.

A letter from the district of Azimghur under date the 30th ultimo, gives us the following information regarding the Indigo prospects there :—

"My long silence will not appear strange when I inform you that I have been very busy of late with the *Mahué* crop, which I regret to say will not be so favorable as at first expected, in consequence of the incessant heavy rains we have had during the last month—many factories are not likely to make more than two-thirds of what was expected a month ago, from much plant having been lost by inundation ; a considerable portion of the *Assarroo* plant also has been destroyed, much is stinted in growth, the leaves becoming yellow and falling off ; so that I fear in this quarter there will not be much left for the *Nowdah* crop and consequently much produce cannot be anticipated from it, or the second cutting of *Jummooa*. Even up to this date the rain has not ceased and we have been favored with a very heavy shower to-day. Furruckabad has fared worse than we have. I think, in the immense quantity of rain that has fallen during the present rainy season there—in fact all are complaining of their bad prospects, at Goruckpore, Juanpore, &c. &c. I have no news on any other matter."

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, SEPTEMBER 9.

We are happy to find Dr. C. Dundas Mitchell has not abandoned the idea of his proposed hospital, which we understand, is intended expressly for indigent Christians. We observe the names of the members of the Medical Board and several highly respectable presidency and other surgeons, who have, be it said to their honor, not only approved but expressed their intention to support the undertaking. We can conceive a world of motives, why surgeons of a certain class and stamp have stood aloof ; but their possession of snug jobs for one accounts for the unconscionable *non-chalance*, and to some extent opposition with which they have treated the proposition. We think the higher of Dr. Mitchell for not succumbing to those interested fellows, and shall be most happy to receive the names of parties disposed voluntarily to come forward in order to contribute their mite towards an object of such unquestionable utility. The *Englishman* has not a word to say in aid of objects of this kind, but let any rascality go forward, and there he is first and foremost, blowing his unprincipled trumpet.

AN UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE TUMBLED DOWN.—On the evening of Monday last, an old Upper-roomed house in Cubberdangah came down. The house was at the time inhabited, but as it did not come down all of a sudden, the inmates had an opportunity to run out and thus escaped with their lives. There are many such old tottering houses in the native part of the town, which natives do not much hesitate to occupy.

A REMARKABLE WELL AT MIDNAPORE.—There is a place called Gopgur on the bank of the river Kongsobut ty at the distance of a coss to the West of Midnapore. There is the figure of a goddess, Gopundinee, in Gopgur ; about three hundred cubits from which is a very deep and terrific well. At this place Mr. Dick has built a Bytukhana, where he occasionally used to put up ; and even now some gentlemen go and stay there for two or three days in their sporting excursions. Midnapore is a place somewhat above the level of the country, and Gopgur is still more elevated. About the 12th August last the dead body of a young woman was thrown into that well either by some wicked persons or in some other way not known. The magistrate, upon receiving this intelligence from an informer, proceeded to the place with some divers, and offered a reward of twenty rupees to the man who would descend the well, and get out the dead body. Almost all the divers refused to go down. They said that no body from fear could draw water from this well, and that the water could not be seen from the top ; and further, that the well was infested with serpents. One of these men, however, agreed to go down the well upon condition that if he died in the adventure his family should be provided for by the magistrate. The magistrate agreed to this, when the man was put into a sling made of rope and a plank and let down, the magistrate and many other persons assisting in the work. After having gone down to a considerable depth, the diver, who was invisible to those above, found the dead body floating on the water, which he took into his sling, and signed to the people above (as preconcerted) to pull him up. When he was brought out, he was in a state of insensibility. After some difficulty he was restored to his senses, when he said, that the well where the water was found, was so pitchy dark, that nothing could be seen ; that there was a set of stone steps, which he felt to be very dirty, and that the place might be inhabited by serpents. The magistrate immediately gave him twenty rupees, and has, further, applied to the Nizamut Adawlut for a pension for the man.—*Bhaskkur*.

DEATH FROM A SNAKE-BITE.—A young man named Ramlal Mullick, inhabitant of Bakshara, a village in the 24 Pergunnahs, was on the night of the 23rd August last, while sleeping, bit by a snake, which, it appears had issued from the floor of the house. His friends immediately sent for several of those sages who pretend to great skill in the cure of persons bit by snakes ; and these repeated a variety of munters of different degrees of efficiency, but all without producing the desired result ; for the young man after suffering great pain for several hours, expired at length. The next day the relatives of the deceased procured a snake-catcher, who dug up the floor of the house in several places, and at last succeeded in catching a cobra-de capello of a monstrous size, which, it is supposed, had been the cause of the youth's untimely death.—*Poornochundrodoy*.

ENGLISHMAN, SEPTEMBER 8.

We are very happy to learn that the Assam Tea Company continues prosperous. The latest advices from England mention that the Iron Steamer is nearly finished and was about to be embarked. It was intended, if possible, to send the Engines and the Boat in the same vessel, that no time might be lost on their arrival in putting them together.

A letter from Barrackpore informs us that the commanding officer of one of the corps there (the corps is specified) has called for a roll of the names and characters of all the men's wives, including those of the native officers. We are not made acquainted with the reason for this apparent freak, but it is a sort of interference which is likely to annoy the sepoys very much (though few of their *wives* are there, we suspect !) and it is certainly a very unusual procedure, and we think an indiscreet one.

We find that the following discrepancies have occurred between the statements in the *Calcutta Exchange Gazette* of Thursday last, and our money Market Report of yesterday, which we hasten to reconcile. In the *Gazette* the Bank of Bengal rate of interest on Metals and Indigo is stated at 6 per cent, but only 5½ per cent in our quotations. On deposits on other goods the *Gazette* quotes the rate of interest at 6 and ½ per cent, whereas it is 6 per cent only in our statement. And instead of 1 per cent reduction on goods in Bonded Warehouse, as in the *Gazette* our report has it only at ½ per cent. Our report also computes the paid up capital of the Bank at 95,65,000 whereas the amount is considerably more than a crore.

We observe with unmixed satisfaction that a periodical to be denominated 'The Glass House' is about to be published, with the view, as we conclude from the title, of assailing, *de haut en bas*, the ruffians—the banditti we may say—who have been stabbing private character, murdering public reputation, and robbing domesticity of its peculiar sanctity, in that most atrocious of all publications the Flibbertigibbet. From the known talents and excruciating wit of the gentlemen who are to do the Glass House, we have not the shadow of a shade of a doubt, that the new affair will be seriously amusing, and when it is considered that the writers will peculiarly direct their shafts at the imaginary authors of the papers in Flibbertigibbet, some rational idea may be formed of the variety and the piquancy of their united efforts. For our own parts we cordially wish them the most perfect success—the most extravagant popularity,—for it is not to be endured that a periodical should be permitted to flourish unmolested and unopposed when its unblushingly avowed purposes are to abuse our father, insult our mother, whip our innocent and tender children, satirise ourselves, ridicule our uncles, aunts, cousins, god-fathers and god-mothers, defile the grave of our grandfather, and even laugh at the beard of our estimable Grandmother, the *Courier*.

ENGLISHMAN, SEPTEMBER 9.

If ever the majority of the Calcutta Press appeared in a contemptible light, it is at this moment, when three of the papers, with all the earnestness which it is in the nature of their conductors to muster, are vociferously howling at the little squib which, under the name of FLIBBERTIGIBBET, has been making the town laugh for an otherwise dull week. At first our contemporaries grinned with the rest of the world—the *Hurkaru* taking the lead in the universal guffaw—and if it had been hinted that some celebrated wit, unconnected with the Press, had originated the trifle, with the view of varying the dull monotony of Calcutta life, the mirth would have continued and the second number have been loudly called for. But it is sagaciously opined by the evening luminary that the whole affair emanates from the *Englishman* Press !—the *Hurkaru* willingly adopts the conclusion, and the genious who does for the *Commercial Advertiser* affirms the fact !—whereupon the whole trio set up a yell and scream discordantly for four or five days together. It is conjectured, by their joint stock of wisdom, that the establishment of an identity will do the *Englishman* an injury, and so it is all at once discovered that what was at first thought *droll* is now decidedly malicious—that a slight allusion to a foible is gross personality—and the most indistinct reference to a lady an odious invasion of domestic privacy. Such detestable cant is worthy of the fry with whom it originates. But the mere cant is not the worst of it ; for the very writers who are so affectedly shocked at the personality, which is all of the witty, rather than of the brutal kind, are hallooing certain writers (some of themselves that is, in reality) on to publish scurrilous attacks on those whom they choose to suspect of the squib, and thus to do doubly that which they affirm to be unjustifiable. Let it be so, but when all whom she thus attacked parties, in *their* turn, choose to suspect of the said attack, come themselves to be handled, as they can sharply enough be, on the bare suspicion,—then there will be howling ! Whether *we* have or have not had any share, as writers, in the production of the FLIBBERTIGIBBET must remain a conjecture with our impartial and disinterested brethern, for it is not our 'humour' to gratify their restless curiosity ; but this we will tell them for their comfort, that, barring the *soi disant* piece of classicality, there is not a single piece in the whole thing that we would not readily have published in the *Englishman* if it had been sent to us for that purpose. We have read every article with attention, and we unhesitatingly declare that, though *we* are scurvily treated in it, we regard FLIBBERTIGIBBET as an innocent and mirth moving production ;—and go where we will we hear the very same opinion expressed even by parties (clever and witty men themselves, indeed, for the most part) whose names have been very unceremoniously used. *Where* are the men who have openly expressed themselves offended ? They exist in the *anonymous* correspondence columns of our contemporaries and smell awfully of a home brew. We say emphatically to all the clamor of the virtuous trio—FUDGE ! You are over doing the thing ; your motive are seen through, and the public are not with you.

We refer all who are interested in the progress of the arrangements for expediting the establishment of Steam Communication with India, to the letters which appears in a previous column, from the agents of the Precursor Company. A stronger proof of the health condition of the affair of that Association could scarcely be adduced :—money has been received, available vessels have been examined, and their inefficiency being established, steps are taking to build new steamers expressly adapted to the communication between Calcutta and Suez. After this, let no one talk of the Precursors having *given in*. If they should hereafter abandon their scheme, it will be merely with the purpose of disposing of their interest to the active men who have formed the Oriental and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company.

With respect to the last named Association, we may mention that Mr. Anderson, the partner of Mr. Wilcox, was by the last accounts on the point of starting for Egypt, in order to organize the necessary arrangements for establishing an agency for the boats now leaving England.

Of the comprehensives little more need be said than that they continue under the pleasing delusion that their needless scheme will find monied supporters in England. A correspondent, a most disinterested man, speaking of them in a letter now before us, says,

'The mighty Comprehensives here are doing that which I think will soon entitle to the appellation of 'Incomprehensibles.' In the infancy of the Oriental &c, undertaking, Wilcox and Co. held out to them the right hand of fellowship, but they rejected it in a manner almost bordering on contempt. And *now* that Wilcox and Co. have got fairly into the saddle, and are about to start with a Government contract in hand equal to £38,000 for the two vessels to Alexandria and Corfu, having also a double relay of horses as it were in their Peninsular and Mediterranean vessels with another Government contract of £29,600 a year, the Comprehensives came before the public with a plan for running vessels from England ! This however, can only be regarded as a last expiring struggle marked with the symptoms of delirium. Their mighty mountain has now been in labour upwards of a year, and has brought forth—not even so much as a mouse !'

While on the subject of steam we may mention that the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund hold a meeting this morning.

ENGLISHMAN, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Half Yearly Meeting of the New Bengal Steam Fund took place in the Town Hall yesterday morning, the Venerable Archdeacon in the chair. Mr. Beattie read the Report which briefly recapitulated what had been done since the last meeting, the whole of which has been from time to time in the public papers.

A balance sheet was attached, from which it appeared that the amount now to the credit of the fund is Rs. 23,786-10-8. It was moved, seconded, and carried, that the report be received.

The second resolution was moved by Col. Dunlop and seconded by Mr. W. Prinsep, and was as follows.

'That this meeting desires to express the great satisfaction which the communications recently received from T. A. Curtis have afforded to the friends of Steam Communication between India and England in this place, and tenders to that gentleman and his Board of Direction its best thanks, for his unremitting zeal and preseverance in endeavouring to secure the accomplishment of this great object, as far as possible in accordance with the suggestions and wishes of the community of this Presidency, as expressed at the public meeting convened in the Town Hall on the 14th March last. The meeting further expresses its entire confidence in Mr. Curtis and his Board of Direction in London, and sincerely trusts that they will shortly be able to advise us of the complete establishment of their company on the basis of their Resolutions of the 28th May last. In the meanwhile the Committee are requested to use their best exertions to obtain shareholders in that company.'

Mr. Tutton spoke at some length opposing this resolution. In the course of his address, he defended the course the Precursors had taken from first to last, emphatically stating, that in his opinion privately, and now publicly expressed, there had been jobbing at home, and that he never had intended, and never could consent, to have any thing to do with spending Indian subscriptions on the other side, of Alexandria, until it had been proved that it was utterly impracticable to have steamers on this side which he strnuously affirmed had not been shown, nor indeed attempted, for the Comprehensives refused even a conference on the subject. We cannot attempt to follow Mr. Turton through his speech, nor indeed any of the speakers, though we think we may give a tolerable accurate outline of what took place. Our reporter has done his possible in another place. Mr. Turton's speech was not convincing if we are to take the voting as a criterion, for the Resolution was carried all but unanimously, but he certainly *spoke out* and no mistake. The particular ground upon which he opposed the Resolution was that the meeting had no right to declare the sentiment embodied in it, that Mr. Curtis and his London Board of Direction were acting in accordance with the suggestions and wishes of the community of this Presidency, or that there was perfect confidence in them. He denied that such was the case. He for one, had confidence in Mr. Curtis' integrity and in his sincere wish to act for the best, but he had no confidence in his judgement, nor in the judgement of those by whom he was influenced, and who, like Captain Barber one of the most inflential, had a private end to serve.

Captain Harrington said he would take the liberty of asking how it came that Mr. Turton was so much better informed than any one else on the subject of the control exercised by Captain Barber over Mr. Curtis? If Mr. Curtis was improperly influenced he was undeserving the confidence that had been, and that was still sought to be reposed in him. He, Capt. H. said, he should like very much to know where Mr. Turton acquired his infosmation on this point. To this Mr. Turton replied that he got it from personal communication when at home with almost every one who had materially interested themselves on the subject, and chiefly in the office of Captain Barber. He imputed nothing improper to Mr. Curtis, far from it, but he had come to the subject really knowing nothing about it, and had consequently been very much swayed by those who put themselves in communication with him. Mr. Greenlaw defended Captain Barber. He admitted that Mr. Curtis was not in the first instance well informed on the subject, and had probably relied a good deal on Captain Barber, but from the first moment the Committee had been formed, and Directors appointed, Capt. B. had not had the slightest influence, except that which he might have legitimately exercised over the united body: indeed it was his constant complaint to him, Mr. G., that very little attention was paid to his suggestions.

The third resolution was proposed by Mr. Beattie and seconded by some gentleman whose name we did not catch, and who did not address the meeting It proposed that Mr. Greenlaw, Major Forbes, Captain Johnston, Mr. H. M. Parker and Mr. D. McFarlan, who had all seceded from the Committee, should be invited to resume their seats, and that Mr. G. be requested to resume the office of Secretary, and that Messrs. W. Prinsep, J. P. MacKillingan, MacKenzie, Dearie, and Limond should be added to the Committee.

Mr. Turton was curious to know whether all these gentlemen were subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund, because there should be any one not a subscriber he could not consent to his being on the Committee. A long and very amusing scene here took place. Mr. Parker stated that he was not a subscriber, but begged he might from that moment be considered a subscriber of Rs. 20, and threw down a rupee as earnest money. Mr. Greenlaw remainded Mr. Turton that Major Forbes and Mr. Kyd had been on the Committee, neither of them being subcribers. To this Mr. Turton replied they were especial cases. the gentlemen alluded to were put on the committee on account of their scientific knowledge in two branches in which the Committee was particularly deficient. He objected on principles to parties being put in control of funds who had no sort of connection with it. Mr. Parker never ought to have acted; he had done many things he had no right to have done. Mr. Parker in the course of a brief defence now avowred that he *was* a subscriber, that he had long ago paid over to Mr. Greenlaw 4 annas, being all he could then afford, the which was avouched by Mr. Greenlaw, who said he had the amount in his strong box in his carriage. Mr. Turton in a serio-comic reply denounced the fraud that had been thus committed. It was now clear that 4 annas had been subscribed to the New Bengal Steam Fund, and that it had never been paid up: that it was, in fact, at this moment in the possion of a person who had months ago ceased to have any official connection with the Fund. No doubt that this money had been paid by the one gentleman to the other during some time stolen from the public service of which they were both such worthy members.

Mr. W. P. Grant moved an amendment upon the resolution, to the effect that no gentlemen should be put on the Committee unless he was a subscriber. This Mr. Turton seconded. The original Resolution was carried, five hands only being held up against it. Mr. Parker then proposed that Mr. Limond should be joint Secretary with Mr. Greenlaw. Mr. G. seconded it. Mr. T. for once had the pleasure of agreeing with his friends opposite. It was so apparent, the more apparent from the exposure that had taken place to-day, that Mr. Greenlaw could not be trusted alone, that he highly approved of the precaution taken by associating another gentleman with him.

The Venerable the Archdeacon left the chair. Thanks &c. and the meeting broke up.

We have given this brief report here, to save the time of those who may not feel disposed to wade through the formal affair furnished by our reporter.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR, SEPTEMBER 12.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION AT BANGALORE.—*From a Correspondent.*— The Trial of the persons engaged on the attempt at robbery, at the house of Pensioner Watson in the Cantonment of Bangalore, has been brought to a conclusion in the Court of Adawlut and the final decision and sentence of the Commissioner, is as follows.

1st Prisoner Seyd Peer, 2d Nagogee Row, 3d Boodun Saib, 4th Abdool Rhyman, 5th Temma Roya, 6th Iyasawmy, 7th Ramasamy, 8th Seyd Jehangheer.	To be transported beyond seas for the term of their natural lives, but the sentence of Seyd Peer is commuted to imprisonment with hard labour in irons for seven years, in consideration of his having voluntarily given information which led to the conviction of the Prisoners.
9th Gedda Boodum Saib, 10th Clyder Beg.	To be imprisoned with hard labour in irons for seven years.
11th Abdool Rubby.	Released.

Although almost all of these convicted persons are Police Peons, ether actively engaged in or accessary to the crime, with the Duffadar or Jailor at their head, their speedy discovery and conviction have been brought about by the Native Officers and Peons of the establishment, who have been most active in ferretting out their erring brethren, and in the apprehension of the professional gang of thieves who have been engaged in the late robberies in the Cantonment.

CIRCULATOR, SEPT, 14.

THE REPOSITORY OF ORIENTAL LITERATURE.— A few days ago we received a note accompanied with a *Prospectus* announcing that a new publication to be entitled "THE REPOSITORY OF ORIENTAL LITERATURE" was about to emerge from its embryo, and at the same time were politely requested to bring it to the notice of the Public. We take no credit to ourselves beyond the performance of a duty, when we say, that on all similar occasions, when solicited to render our assistance, we have readily and cheerfully consented. Besides there is something so captivatiug in the sound of the words, *Oriental Literature*, that to us it was like the old woman's sweet word *Mesopotamia*, and had we been as barren as the sands over which our Contemporary of the *Spectator* passed, on his way out, to this benighted city, we do believe, that notwithstanding, it would have been impossible for us not to have essayed to bring our minds into tune with the liquid softness of the very happy designation which the author has given to his Book. In the association of our ideas we stretched our pinions for flight; soared above the reach of mortals; and visited successively all the renowned cities of the East, surveyed the ruins which time had inflicted on what was once the boast of nations, the inspiration of the poets, and the soul of song. After which we descended to our terrene abode, and plied at our wonted toils. The Repository of Oriental Literature is intended to open a rich vein of thought, and an extensive source of amusement; "It will comprize an original collection in the most popular works of antiquity of the Hindoos, both Historical and Fabulous;—Romances of peculiar interest and pleasure, and other productions of the highest literary merit and entertainment." Should the author be enabled to realize these professions, of which there can be no doubt, since it is a path he has long trodden, and successfully too, the public will share in advantages it is in the power but of few to confer. The reading world know but comparatively little of *Oriental Literature*; detached portions are now and then furnished us, but the principal works of the Hindoos, such as their Historical Romances, their Dramatic pieces, and their Poems, still wear their ancient dress, which is hermetically sealing them against the great body of English readers. Mr. Salisbury designs them to open this Casket in which the Jewels of *Oriental Literature* are contained; his fitness for this arduous task may be gathered from the part he takes in the work of Mr. Rodrigues; to which on a former occasion we directed public attention. Each number of the publication will be accompanied with "two or more neatly lithographic illustrations" the drawings as well as the printed matter to be entirely executed by himself. The spirit of enquiry is now prevalent, all that is needed are guides to this feeling; men of enterprize and talent were never more respected than in the present day; the awards to public merit are spontaneous; and conveyed with a generosity that betokens heartiness of concurrence, that puts to shame the former ages when the Poet pined in his garret, and the man of science was left to work out his discovery unaided and unpatronized. We recommend Mr. Salisbury to give publicity to his *Prospectus* through the medium of the Presidency Journals that have the widest circulation; it would have given us much pleasure to have transferred it to our columns in connection with these remarks, but that we consider it in the light of an advertisement, and have no wish to interfere with those emoluments which the Proprietors of Newspapers derive from this source. It may be proper to mention that should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained, the *first Number* will make its appearance in November or January as the case may be.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETET, SEPTEMBER. 15.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—The detatchment of the 48th Regt. at Ghooty has received official intimation of its relief some time during the present month, but where the relieving Troops are to come from it is impossible to say. The 32d it is rumoured, will move to Hurrihur to Bellary and a Wing of the from take the place of that Corps at Hurrihur 38th were a few days since, sorry to learn, that some wild and wayward youths at Bangalore had got themselves into serious trouble by nocturnal indiscretions in the *Tom* and *Jerry* style, such as the removal of gates from one compound to another and the like thoughtless acts, which ended in a trespass on the premises of the General Officer Commanding the Division. Sundry arrests were in consequence made, and the friends of the parties were in apprehension of very serious results until relieved by Sir Hugh, Gough, with his characteristic kindness, issuing an order on the 10th instant, for the release of the offenders, to whom we trust that this will prove a valuable lession. The Detachment of the 31st Light Infantry now encamped on the Esplanade, embark for Moulmein this morning in the Ship *Hope*. The *Eliza* which arrived on Sunday has, we hear, tendered for the conveyance of troops to Moulmein, for which further, tonnage is, we understand, in demand.

CUDDAPAH POLICE.—A robbery to the amount of 300,000 Rupees took place lately in the town of Cuddapah near the Fort. The sufferer is a Pensioned Sheristadar Bucha Rao; 5000 Rupees have been recovered and it has been found out that three Thannah Police Peons are the *Principals* concerned in this daring robbery.

MYSORE.—The Commissioner started on his inspection through the Province on Monday the 7th Instant, and will be absent from Bangalore, it is supposed, about eight or ten weeks.

HERALD, SEPTEMBER 16.

The suspense of the public respecting the Travancore Residentship is at length relieved: the appointment of Colonel Cullen to that valuable post is notified is the *Gazette* of last evening. Colonel Tulloch, (as was expected) is Colonel Cullen's successor in the Commissary Generalship, and Major Watkins, Assistant Commissary General at Hoonsoor, is Deputy Commissary General.

Major Welland, of the 23d Light Infantry, we learn from the *Gazette*, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment. This casualty promotes Captain Prior, of the same corps, to a Majority, makes Lieutenant Sherwood a Captain, and Ensign Nuthall a Lieutenant.

The official organ also notifies that, under instructions from the Supreme Government, H. M. 55th, at present stationed in the Fort, will proceed to Calcutta. This indeed looks warlike.

COLONIAL.

ADELAIDE.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIAN, JULY 14.

THE GAZETTE.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 1st July.—It having been reported to His Excellency the Governor that certain parties are now residing upon the streets and Government Land at Port Adelaide.—Notice is hereby given, that all such parties are required to remove from the public lands without delay.

July 6th.—His Excellency the Governor and Resident Commissioner directs it to be notified that the Surveyor General has the superintendence of all public roads and foot paths, including bridges, causeways toll gates, and other works in direct connection with them, excepting only those which may come under the charge of municipal Corporations.

The Assistant Comissioner has the superintendence of all other public works, with the same exception.

The Harbour Master of Port Adelaide has the superintendence of all vessels, barges, boats, and other means of water transport in the public service afloat or building, and of all stores directly connected with them.

Deviations from the above mentioned arrangements must be made only in extraordinary cases under express orders from the Governor and Resident Commissioner.

POLICE OFFICE, July 6th.—The Police, and the Park keepers in particular, will consider it especially their duty as opportunity offers to exert themselves judiciously but decidedly in preventing the natives from cutting wood of any kind for the use of the colonists on those portions of the park lands which lie between North and South Adelaide from Hindmarsh Town to the Botanic Garden, and on those which are situated between the Botanic Garden and the East Terrace in its full extent.

The natives have received intimation to the effect of this order from the Protector. Any who are found notoriously disobeying it must be taken up for examination before a Magistrate, and if possible the names of parties employing them obtained and reported.

Such particular attention being directed to certain portions of the park land is not to be considered as authorising of wood for private purposes in *any* part of it.

For the present it is not considered desirable to prevent the natives from cutting wood on the park land in general, for their own exclusive use.

THE SESSIONS.

THE sitting of the Supreme Court on the criminal side has now terminated, and the business on the civil side is, we understand, deferred for another three weeks.

So those who are interested in the welfare of the Colony—and especially to those who are concerned for its advancement in sound moral culture—it must indeed be gratifying to hear, that in a period of four months, so few cases of crime should have occurred, and that of those few, so limited a number should have pertained to our own Colonists.

The number of cases in all was twenty five. Of those charged, TWO were natives,—SIX runaway sailors,—TWENTY ONE from Sydney, Port Phillip, and Van Diemen's Land,—and NINE emigrants,—making a total of thirty six persons.—The cases, for the most part, were of a trifling nature, and such as would in England have been disposed of in a more summary manner. The only cases of an aggravated kind were those of Hornabook, charged with Forgery, and Broadrip, charged with stealing and slaughtering Cattle, against each of whom we are happy to find, that the Hon. and learned Advocate-General, succeeded in obtaining a verdict—the former being transported for seven years, and the latter for life. The case of Manifold, who stood charged with manslaughter, is not, as will elsewhere be seen, to be proceeded with. From what we have heard, we are inclined to think, that the Hon. and learned Advocate-General, has evinced great good taste in abandoning this prosecution. Had it been pressed, even to conviction, all that by possibility could have been proved against the prisoner, was, that he had committed an error in the practice of his art—an error which seems to have been amply atoned for, by an incarceration from May to July in the Jail of this town—and especially when we consider what sort of a Jail it is.

His Hon. the Judge, as will be seen by reference to the report of the charge to the Grand Jury, which appeared in our last, has intimated his intention of holding the Sessions more frequently—say *four* times a year, instead of *twice* or *thrice*. The Grand Jury, after some discussion on this point, concurred with his Honor in the view he took of the subject, but expressed their hope, that the witnesses should be in attendance at the stated time, so as not to occasion inconvenience or delay. The Hon. the Advocate General observed in reply, that was the attendance of the witnesses only to be secured by an attachment against their persons, he should apply to the Court for permission to take such a step.

The arrangement, to which we have referred above, will, we have no doubt, give general satisfaction. It is a great hardship for persons charged with a crime to suffer incarceration for a period of from four to six months before their guilt is brought to the test of evidence

The criminal business of the Sessions stands adjourned till Tuesday, the 1st of September next. For other particulars we refer to the report of the proceedings which will be found in another part of our paper.

THE LATE COMMISSIONERS.

FROM a letter addressed by George Palmer, Esq., to the editor of the *South Australian Colonist*—a new paper exclusively devoted to the interests of South Australia—it appears that some of the late Board of Commissioners, of which Mr. Palmer was one, feel exceedingly sore—and that with great justice—at the unceremonious manner in which they were dismissed by Lord John Russell. We say *justly*,—for independent of the official *hauteur* with which they were treated, in being refused an audience with the Colonial Secretary, no sufficient acknowledgement of the important services they rendered to the Colony during the toil and anxieties of five years' continuance, appear to have been made.

Let us not be understood by these remarks as expressing an opinion adverse to the New Board of Commissioners, or as undervaluing any services they may be able to under to the corelony. All that we propose now is, to show that there was just cause for complaint on the part of the defunct Board, In proof of this we state the simple facts, as they appear to have occurred. A correspondence was opened in 1837, with Lord Glenelg, at that time Colonial Secretary, on the subject of a fixed salary to Colonel Torrens, for his services as Chairman of the South Australian Board. TO this proposition the noble Lord acceded, fixing upon £600 as the sum which the chairman should annually receive, and requesting the Board at the same time to state what remuneration should be extended to its other members so as to secure the constant attendance of a quorum, and thus "prevent the whole authority from falling into the hands of the chairman." On the accession of Lord John to the Colonial office, the late Board of Commissioners very naturally requested an interview with his Lordship upon the subject of his predecessor's communication. This he peremptorily refused, assigning as a reason, that the Queen was about to be advised to revoke the commission, and appoint another in its stead. The Commissioners had but one course to pursue—they addressed a letter to his Lordship, expressive of the reasonableness of their request, and calling attention to the principles by which they had been guided, of which the following is an extract.

"After a gratuitous performance of laborious and responsible duties for five years, and having by their credit and position been mainly instrumental in founding the colony of South Australia and bringing it to a state of prosperity unexampled in the annals of colonization, the commissioners considered themselves fully justified in seeking an interview with your Lordship in reference more particularly to the correspondence which had passed with Lord Glenelg, and which had for its object the welfare of the colony entrusted to their charge.

"It would be irrelevant in this place to offer any comment on the colonial land and emigration board, but the commissioners would request your Lordship's most particular attention to the peculiar state of South Australia (a country of greater extent than the United Kingdom), to the principles on which it has been founded and to the necessity of carefully carrying out those principles, not only for the sake of South Australia, but as a practice to be adopted, and an example to be followed with other colonies, which are now or which may be hereafter established.

"The motives which influence this communication are the same as those which have guided and governed the proceedings of the board for the past five years; and which have been attended with beneficial results surpassing the most sanguine anticipations."

No one, we think, can complain of the language employed on this occasion, indicating, as it does, an unabated attachment to the Colony, and a desire to seek its further advancement. Whatever may be said of the Board of Commissioners, no true friend of the colony will pretend to deny, that, under their vigilant and anxious superintendence, it has, as they themselves express it, "risen to a state of prosperity unexampled in the annals of Colonization." We can, therefore, readily excuse any apparent soreness, on the part of its members, believing, as we do, that to them is mainly owing the past progress and present success of the colony. Did our readers need proof of this, we should refer them to Mr. Palmer's letter, of which the following is an extract:—

In the year 1838 we sent out 1,665 adults and 939 children; making a total of 2,604 persons, at a cost of £30,885; and from the 1st of January, 1839, to 30th May last, the following five months, 1,509 persons, at a cost of £12,482; and there have been 51,396 tons of shipping entered at Port Adelaide, 20,000 of which were from Great Britain, and there are at this present moment upwards of 2,000 tons advertised to sail from London alone for South Australia, in the ensuing month of April. The annual revenue in the colony, taken by calculation from the last quarter, ending 30th June, 1839, is equal to £17,500. The whole of this has been accomplished without the British nation being called upon to advance a single penny. On the contrary 20,000 was placed by the Commissioners, in 1836, in the hands of trustees nominated by the Lords, of the Treasury, as a security that the colony should never become chargeable to this country.

We need not pursue the subject further. The above speaks for itself.

THE MORAVIANS.—In reply to a "Constant Reader," which appeared in our last, we have been requested to state the following facts, in answer to the enquiries which our correspondents proposed:—On the 18th of Oct. 1838, the *Surrey* brought out a family of four persons

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

belonging to this body. On October 14th, the *Pestenjee Bomanjee* brought out three persons, and the *Baboo* a few months since brought out a family of eight persons. A service is generally held on the Sunday evening at the residence at one or other of the members, according to the ritual of the Moravian Church, but no regular place of worship is at present possessed by this body.

Mechanics' Institute.—The General Meeting of the above valuable Institution is to be held tomorrow evening at 7, at the office of Messrs. Hack and Co. On this occasion the affairs of the institution will be laid before the members, all of whom, is hoped, will attend.

The Courier Steamboat.—A report was pretty generally circulated on Saturday last, as to the arrival of the above vessel; but on enquiry we find it to be incorrect, the rumour in all probability owing its origin to the arrival of the *Dauntless*, of which notice will be found in another place.

New Bridge over the Torrens.—We are happy to state for the information of our readers, that this projected improvement, to which we referred in one or two of our former numbers, is likely soon to be carried into effect. His Excellency is said to have expressed his approbation of the project, and has intimated his intention of aiding in its accomplishment by a donation from the government of £100, and also by affording prison labour free of expense. The work, it is understood, will be commenced so soon as the multiplicity and importance of Mr. Kingstone's engagements will enable him to prepare the plans and specifications. The amount of the subscription list, when we last noticed this subject, was upwards of £500, since which time it has been considerably increased.

The New Hospital.—In consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather on Thursday last, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New Hospital, on the original site laid down by Col. Light, at the north east corner of the town, was deferred. His Excellency, we perceive, has appointed 3 p. m. on Wednesday next, as the time for the interesting ceremony. The erection is to cost, we understand, about £1200.

Importation of Stock.—From the *New Holland*, which arrived from London on Wednesday last, we have heard, that W. S. Whitington & Co. have just landed some splendid rams of Lord Western's improved Merino breed, as also a fine Estramadura Boar, and Sow, and a pure Alderney Cow.—Two deers have also been landed, and the Governor has kindly offered to allow them to run in the enclosure in front of government house. A brace of pheasants have arrived by the same vessel. We regret to learn, that two hares, and also a pure Alderney Bull, and a splendid Entire Horse, died on the passage.

Manslaughter Case at Port Lincoln.—The prosecution of Manifold, who was sent from Port Lincoln in May last to take his trial on the charge of manslaughter, is, we understand, abandoned. The hon. the Advocate General intends to have him up before the Court to-morrow, and move his discharge.

Alleged Murder at Klemzig.—On Saturday last Eleano a Ran was again brought up at the Resident Magistrate's Court, to hear the evidence of Dr. Nash, the Colonial Surgeon, in reference to the charge which had been preferred against her. The evidence of Dr. Nash was to this effect—he had examined the young woman placed at the bar, and was led to conclude, that within the last four night at least she had given birth to a child. The prisoner had admitted to him that she had lately had what she conceived an untimely birth, and had conveyed what she thought a child in an apron and placed it in a kangaroo hole. The prisoner was then remanded for a week. The other particulars of this case have before appeared.

Parliament and Australia.—We referred in one or two of our late publications to the returns moved for by lord Elliott, respecting emigration to Australia, and by Mr. Denison, as to the number of ships employed in this trade. We have now to add that other returns have been called for, namely—as to the disposal of crown lands in the colonies, on the motion of Mr. O'Brien; and as to the amount paid for pension from the revenues of the various colonies, including New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, on the motion of Mr. Hume. These will form an important addition to the official documents already possessed.

Steam at Port Adelaide.—The ship Courier goes out of dock this day for Port Adelaide. This vessel, which is of great length for her size, and a very fast sailer, is to be equipped as a steamer on her arrival at Adelaide, to ply between the Ports of the colony. Her engine, of seventy-horse power, is already fixed on board, so that all that will be requisite for the commencement of her voyages, will be to ship her paddles on her arrival in the colony. She has been rigged with three masts, since of course she must proceed under canvass to Port Adelaide. We understand that she carries out three deers, a buck and two does, which it is intended to place on Kangaraoo Island, wherenonatives are in existence to destroy them. A number of hares and rabbits are also taken out in the same ship, to be turned out on their arrival in the colony. Some rams, and a sow or two of choice quality, are at the same time to proceed over the ocean. The *New Holland*, which sailed recently, took out a number of pheasants and partridges, to commence the stocking of South Australia with game.—*Record*.

Lutheran Missionaries—The Evangelical Lutheran Society at Dresden, much to their credit, have been sending missionaries to labour among the aborigenese in the British colonies of Australia. Two more are now going out.—*Ibid.*

Parliamentary Mistake relative to Australia.—On Tuesday, March 31, Mr. Hume was reproved for calling New South Wales an island. He was told that he might as well call Devonshire an island. The reproof excited much laughter in the house.—*Ibid.*

Tropical Plants in South Australia.—We understand that W. G. Gover, Esq. late of Rio de Janeiro, the zealous and active friend of South Australia, has written to his correspondents at Rio immediately to send to the colony banana plants of peculiar excellence, pine apples, plantains, and the *Celeba* orange. The introduction of these plants will be both useful and ornamental to the colony.—*Ibid.*

Colonel Torrens has contributed for the erection of St. John's church at Adelaide, ten acres of brick earth situated on his preliminary section 255, bordering on the west side of the park land—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS AND INSTRUCTION.

Spectator, July 18.

On Tuesday, Mr. Hume moved an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to direct the Trustees of the British Museum and of the National Gallery to open those places to the public after divine service on Sundays, at such hours as taverns, beer-shops, and gin shops are now legally open. Mr. Hume said his object was to improve the moral and religious character of the people. Let Members consider the manner in which Sunday was now generally spent by the humbler classes—

The higher classes had the Zoological Gardens, and other places of pleasant and instructive recreation to resort to; but the humble working man, after a week of hard toil, after labouring from Monday morning till Saturday night to a degree unequalled in any other part of the world, had few other places to resort to on the Sunday except the public-house. One of the first objects of a wise Legislature ought to be, to provide places of innocent, healthful, and instructive recreation for the mass of the community—for those who during the greater part by far of their lives were condemned to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. They ought to be provided not only with the means of taking healthful exercise of the body, but they ought also to be provided with the means of obtaining wholesome mental instruction. At present, any person who took the trouble of walking through the suburbs of the Metropolis, would find a public-house at the corner of every street crowded with the humbler classes; who spent thus, in the unwholesome atmosphere of the gin-shop, not only their property but their health. Surely if there were any mode of remedying these evils in even a slight degree, the remedy ought to be adopted.

By the existing law, houses for the sale of fermented liquors were not to be opened before one o'clock on Sunday; and all he asked was, that the British Museum and the National Gallery, places so well qualified to afford amusement and instruction, should be opened at the time the public-houses were allowed to be opened—

Why, he would ask, did it happen that in England less attention was paid to the wants of the working classes than in any other country in the world? There was scarcely a large town on the Continent in which places of amusement and instruction were not opened gratuitously to the public during a portion of the Sunday. Surely it was time that such an example should be followed in this country. From the want of places of rational instruction and amusement, the people, as he said before, were now driven to the public-house; and the result, as proved by the returns made by the Metropolitan Police, was, that during the first five months of the year 1838, not less than 2,380 persons were arrested between the hours of twelve o'clock on Saturday night and twelve o'clock on Sunday night, for drunkenness. In 1839, for the same period, the numbers were 2,220; and in 1840, the numbers were 1,320. But, looking at the return for the whole of those years, he found that the aggregate number of drunken persons arrested on Sunday was greater than on any other day in the week. He thought that the opening of places of innocent amusement on the Sunday would keep people out of the public-house; and he had therefore a perfect conviction that his motion, if agreed to, would be productive of benefit to the morals of the people—would tend to improve their religious habits, and would tend to make them in every way better men. He had received a letter from a working man, in which, after expressing a hope that the House would agree to his motion, he suggested that the opening of St. Paul's Cathedral, of Westminster Abbey, and of the Tower, on Sundays, would be most conducive to the health and entertainment of the working classes.

He would inform the House of what had been the result of a partial opening of places of amusement on Sundays—

The visiters to the British Museum, since the alterations in the hours of keeping that place open, had increased from 300,000 to 600,000. The visiters to the National Gallery had increased to 387,000. The visiters to the Tower had increased from 12,000 to 42,000; and when the entrance fee was reduced to sixpence the number had increased to 70,060. The visiters to Hampton Court, since it had been opened to the public on Sundays, had increased tenfold. Let them open the other public places he had enumerated on the Sundays, after the hours of divine service, and he would undertake to say that the public houses would be in a great degree empty, and the comforts and happiness of the people would be greatly increased.

The country had contributed largely to these exhibitions, and he thought that the working-classes ought to have a share in pleasures so highly prized by the classes above them.

Mr. Hamilton seconded the motion—the commencement of the best Sabbath-bill that had been brought before the House.

Sir Robert Inglis had expected to hear the opinion of Government on this motion. He had expected a declaration of their intention, as representing the great interests of religion, to interpose between the motion and its success. He would now give his own opinion of the motion—

If there was one part of it which surprised him more than another, it was the delusion under which Mr. Hume laboured when he represented that the object and tendency of his motion were to promote the religious interests of the people. He believed that the tendency and effect of the motion would be to violate what Mr. Hume would call the prejudices, but what he called the conscientious conviction, of the great body of the English people in respect to the sanctity of the Sabbath. Mr. Hume said that he had no wish to desecrate the Sabbath; and he said that there was nothing objectionable in opening the exhibitions alluded to for the amusement and instruction of the people during the time that was not set apart for divine service. He had assumed that on one day out of seven there was a part of it holy and a part of it which was not; but where would he find in Scripture any support for such an assumption? Although the present motion was confined to the opening of the National Gallery and Museum, yet if they agreed to it, all the other exhibitions in London—the Tower, for instance—would be opened by such a precedent having been established. There was some appearance of reason in permitting certain persons to work on the Sunday, whereby the labour of thousands of others was prevented on that day; but in the present case they would call upon the servants of the National Gallery to attend, not for the purpose of saving many others from working on the Lord's Day, but solely for the purpose of ministering to their pleasures. Were the House, then, prepared to ask her Majesty to sanction for the first time, what he believed, and what a great number of the people believed, to be a desecration of the Sabbath? By opening the doors of such public institutions for a greater number of hours, they did not necessarily secure a greater number of visiters. He could refer to various returns to prove this; but the question was not whether more or less entered on a Sunday than on any other day, but whether a system should be commenced by which the Lord's Day was regarded as a common day, and by which in respect of the public amusements no difference was made between Sunday and Monday. He should give a direct negative to the motion.

Mr. Warburton observed, that very few persons scrpled to visit the private galleries of their friends on Sundays. The poorer classes had no opportunities of that sort; and it was unfair to permit such enjoyments to the rich and deny them to the poor. The other day, a motion to close the Zoological Gardens on Sundays was negatived by a large majority of shareholders. It had never been the practice in this country to observe the Sabbath with the degree of strictness which Sir Robert Inglis would enforce—

It was well known to all, that during the reign of George the Third, one of the most religious monarchs that ever sat on the throne, the terrace at Windsor Castle was the result of many hundreds of visiters on a Sunday. There, on that day, the King, surrounded by members of his family, usually paraded, while a military band of music played every Sunday. Now, whether would such a parade or a visit to the British Museum, in which so many wonders of nature were exhibited, be most likely to raise a religious feeling in the spectator? He said that the parade was less likely to do this; and therefore he thought that the admittance of the public to the institutions alluded to would be more desirable than attendance at the parade. Sir Robert Inglis said that if they opened the National Gallery and the British Museum, the servants of these institutions would lose a portion of their Sundays: but what did he say to the hundreds of thousands of people who were out in London on a Sunday, and to the necessity of their having a larger police force on that day? According to Sir Robert Inglis, they ought in consequence to lock up all the people on Sunday. He thought that if they opened these institutions to the public between the hours of divine service, it would tend to check vice, and be much more likely to raise religious feeling in the people when they did visit the church. At any rate, it was far more to be desired than that they should be forced to spend their time in the beer-houses, in the midst of smoking and riotous conversation—places in which too many of them were too often to be found.

Mr. Goulburn thought, that so far from securing a better observance of the Sabbath, the success of the motion would produce, though not perhaps immediately, the desecration of a day which every religious man wished to keep sacred—

It was the commencement of a recognition on the part of the House of Commons, that places of amusement were to be opened on the Sabbath day; and if they consented to it in the present instance, they might ultimately come to see every place of amusement opened on that day to the public. Mr. Warburton said that those who were opposed to the motion were not consistent in their opposition; he said that the rich drove in their carriages on Sunday, and that therefore they were bound to consent to the desecration of that day to the utmost possible degree. That was an old argument. He thought it ought not to be so used; but it rather ought to be said, if they deviated from the strict observance of that day, they ought at once to reform it.

It was assumed that as the number of visiters to places of public amusement increased, the consumption of spirituous liquors was diminished: but what were the facts?—

In 1825, when the number of visiters to the British Museum was 79,000, the quantity of spirits consumed was 17½ millions of gallons; and in 1839, when the number of visiters was 383,000, the consumption of spirits was 29 millions of gallons. Mr. Hume's argument, therefore, was good for nothing as showing the effect of opening these places of amusement in diminishing habits of drunkenness. On the contrary, these statistical facts proved, that in proportion as facilities had been afforded, even on lawful days, to the public to visit these places, drunkenness had increased. The argument therefore would be, that so far from diminishing drunkenness by opening the British Museum on an unlawful day—the Sabbath—it would contribute to the increase of that vice.

The principle on which the Legislature sanctioned the opening of public-houses on Sundays, was very distinct from any which could be made to apply to places of mere amusement—

The principle, and the only principle upon which the Legislature sanctioned the opening of public-houses on a Sunday, was that it was necessary that the people should have the opportunity of obtaining those articles that were essential to support life. If this sanction was abused, it was only owing to the imperfection of human legislation. But amusement of a certain description was not essentially necessary to life; and the Legislature had no right to hold out to the public that amusements of this kind were a part of the lawful business of the Sabbath. The recognition of such a principle would be fatal both to the character of the country and to the happiness of its people. He therefore should oppose the motion, as being the first step towards a most pernicious system of legislation.

Lord John Russell felt great difficulty in discussing the comparative harm or innocence of particular kinds of amusement and places of recreation. If this motion were adopted, on the principle which Mr. Warburton advocated, he saw no reason why places for the representation of the national drama might not be opened. It would be difficult to prove that such exhibitions were more pernicious than those of the National Gallery and the British Museum. Where could they stop? Whatever was not considered vicious in the week-day might be permitted on the Sabbath, until at last no difference could be made in the observance of Sunday from that of any other day. At the same time, he did not maintain that the present practice in respect of Sunday recreation was consistent with the rule of observing the Sabbath. His main objection to the present motion was, that it would lay the foundation for similar motions in future. Mr. Hume's object was highly commendable, and throughout the country would meet with the concurrence of enlightened classes; but then it would be said, "We fear, in attempting to attain that object, you will be guilty of a desecration of the Sabbath." He therefore thought it better not to interfere with the gradual progress of improvement among the working classes, now visible in this country. Mr. Hume's motion was rather singularly worded—

He started the British Museum and the National Gallery against the licensed victuallers! Now, supposing the House should have no objection with regard to the principle and tendency of the motion, he was not quite sure, in point of fact, whether, if a greater number of people visited the British Museum—after going through all the rooms—the licensed victuallers would not find some advantage in placing very near the doors of the Museum their establishments. And, as it was very much the custom of this country, when there was an exhibition, and the people made a holyday of it, as they called it, that after seeing the sight they went to some place of entertainment where refreshments might be had, he was not quite sure that, instead of starting these exhibitions against the licenced victuallers and the gin-shops, the proprietors of those places would not find that they were getting a good deal more custom on a Sunday than they had before.

Mr. Aglionby could not concur in Lord John Russell's argument. It was apprehended that the success of the motion would have remote and indirect tendency to introduce other amusements on the Sabbath, and thus ultimately assimilate that day to other days in the week—

No doubt, to the extent of opening the British Museum and National Gallery, this would have such a tendency; but it would be in the smallest possible point. But the noble Lord went further, and said, "I have no objection to the motion in itself, I object to it because it may hereafter be urged in favour of some other proposition—for admitting of some further amusement on the Sabbath. And why should it not? Why should not each case rest upon its own merits? He would not relax any regulation where the relaxation of it would be improper; but he could not go the length which Lord John Russell had done, and say, "I admit that the opening of the British Museum on the Sunday is not wrong in itself, but I oppose such an arrangement because it may by possibility have a remote tendency to the adoption of other arrangements that may be in themselves wrong." Lord John, therefore, would not go step by step, and allow each case to rest upon its own merits. He really thought Lord John Russell's argument unsound; and he therefore called upon him, if he saw nothing wrong in the motion, to agree to it, and that if at any future time any other proposition should be made that was wrong, then he was at perfect liberty to oppose it.

Mr. Muntz could see no difference between visits to the Zoological Gardens and the British Museum—

In the one case they saw the images of animals and in the other they saw the animals themselves. The question seemed to him to be this—whether, if this proposition were adopted, those who now went to places of public worship would be drawn from them to go to the British Museum. He thought not; but he thought that many of those persons who never went to church or chapel, but resorted to places from which they had much better keep away, would, if it were open to them, go to the British Museum, and be thereby improved in their tastes and habits.

The House divided—

For the motion	44
Against it	82
Majority	38

Expedition to the Niger.—The expedition to the Niger, which has been contemplated for some time, has now been finally decided upon, and will leave England for Africa when a sufficient complement of men and the stores required for this service are completed. The expedition will be under the command of Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, of the Royal Navy; and three of her Majesty's steam-vessels will be shortly commissioned for this purpose by Captain Trotter, Commander William Allen, and Commander Bird Allen. Printed notices have been issued requiring petty officers, including artificers of all kinds, well qualified engineers of the 1st and 2d class, and engine drivers and stokers; and the men who apply will, in the mean time, be entered in the following vessels, which have been ordered to be prepared for their reception:—The Britannia, at Portsmouth; the Impregnable, at Plymouth; the William and Mary, at Woolwich; and the Redwing, at Liverpool. As an inducement to join this expedition double pay will be allowed on leaving England.

Dreadful Accident at Mostyn Colliery.—Loss of Eight Lives.—On Tuesday morning a violent explosion of fire damp took place at one of the pits. The explosion was so powerful that large lumps of coal were thrown up from the bottom of the pit to the surface, a height of 130 yards, and at the same time an overpowering sulphurous smell issued from it. It is impossible to ascertain the cause of the accident. One young man rushed through the fiery torrent below, over the bodies of his unfortunate companions, without sustaining much injury. Eight corpses have been brought up; and one man and a boy are in a most dangerous situation, they having been burnt most dredfully. Five more have been most seriously injured. A fortnight ago two others were burnt to death in the same manner, one of whom left eight children and a widow on the point of confinement. In consequence of these dreadful accidents five destitute women have suddenly become widows, and 30 small children bereft of their fathers.—*Macclesfield Courier.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 5, FORBES STREET. BY A. WILLARD.